Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

62.41

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ ★
U.S. Department of Agriculture

A COMPLETE FRUIT GROWERS GUIDE

1899

Catalogue
COPYRIGHTED

GREENING BROS.

Monroe,
Mich.

Roch. Litho. Co.
ROCHESTER N.Y.

INDEX.

PAGE.
Apples 47–54
" Dwarf 55
Apricots 84
Asparagus 107
Azaleas 138
Blackberries 97–98
Calladiums 136
Cannas 135
Cherries 71–74
Chrysanthemums 136
Climbing Plants 119–123
Crab Apples 55
Currants 93-94
Dahlias 136
Deciduous Trees—Erect 109–113
" " Weeping 113–114
Dewberries 98
Evergreens—Trees 124–125
" Shrubs 126
Figs 107
Fruit Growing, Chapter on 23-28
Gladiolus 138
Gooseberries 95–96
Grapes 88–92
PAGE.
Greening's Fruit Growers' Guide 16
Hyacinths 136
Jonquils 138
Lilies 137
Marketing Fruit, Chapter on 28–32
Mulberries 86
Narcissus 138
Nectarines 84
Nut Trees 86-87
Paeonies 138
Peaches 75-83
Pears 56-60
Persimmons 87
Planting, Pruning, etc. 16-23
Plums 62-70
Quinces 85
Raspberries 100-103
Rhubarb 107
Roses 127-133
Shrubs—Deciduous 115-119
Spraying, Chapter on 33-34
Strawberries 104-106
Tulips 137
Yucca 138

THE......

North American Horticulturist.

A. M. PEARSALL, Editor.

Issued Monthly. ✽ Fifty Cents Per Year.

A Strictly First-Class Paper for the General Farmer, and for Fruit Growers and Horticulturists especially.

Every issue is worth more than the price of subscription for a year.

The latest and best ideas on horticultural subjects, gleaned from our own experience and the reports of the experiments constantly carried on by the foremost horticulturists of the world, are carefully studied and arranged in concise and readable form for the benefit of our readers.

Our extensive experimental grounds afford unsurpassed facilities for testing all the novelties in fruits and flowers which come to our notice, so that we are able to report and present to our readers the merits or demerits of each particular variety.

For manufacturers and others, who desire to place their goods before a large and intelligent class of practical farmers and fruit growers, **The North American Horticulturist** is unsurpassed as an advertising medium. It reaches thousands of the best families in the land, and at the low rate at which advertisements are taken it is a valuable medium to use. Send a postal card at once for sample copy—free.

GREENING'S FRUIT GROWERS' GUIDE is offered free as a premium with each yearly subscription. Liberal terms to agents and club-raisers.

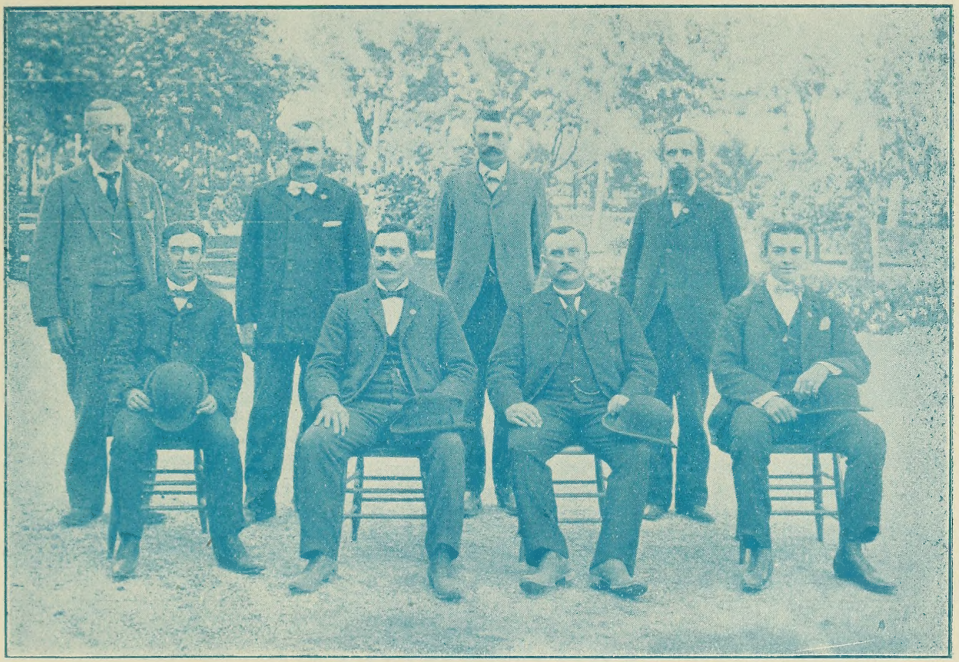
Address: **The North American Horticulturist, Monroe, Michigan.**

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1899, in the office of Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C., by Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.

..Our Managing Corps..

Comprising the
Combined Executive Ability
of the...

GREENING BROS.' NURSERIES



ED. VANDERHEYDEN. GEO. J. SCHAEFER. P. S. NAVARRE. A. M. PEARSALL.
ROY M. SPERRY. CHAS. E. GREENING. GEO. A. GREENING. WM. J. GREENING.

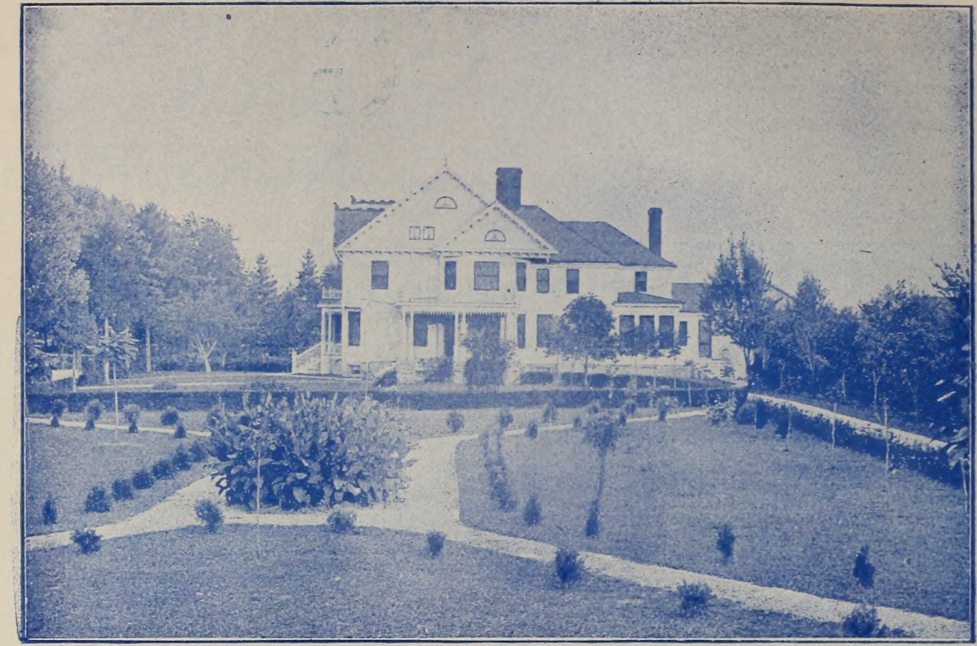
> ***...SUCCESS in business is attained by constant, earnest and intelligent application to clearly defined business principles. . . . .***

WE take pleasure in presenting herewith a portrait illustration showing the group of individuals upon whose competency, shrewdness and skill rests the management of Michigan's Best and Largest Nurseries.

* * *

...PERSONNEL...

GEORGE A. GREENING. . . . . Proprietors . . . . CHARLES E. GREENING.
WILLIAM J. GREENING, Cashier, Chief of Collection Department.
ROY M. SPERRY, Chief Clerk of Agency Department.
GEORGE J. SCHAEFER, Head Bookkeeper in Order Department.
EDMUND VANDERHEYDEN, Chief Clerk of Shipping Department.
A. M. PEARSALL, Editor North American Horticulturist.
PHILIP S. NAVARRE, Foreman in the Nursery.



THE HOME OF GEORGE A. GREENING.

Section of our new private park in foreground. Greening's Avenue to the left, private driveway leading to main offices and packing buildings, and barn at the right. Residence a structure of elegance and convenience, finished in Southern quartered oak; French plate glass, of modern architecture; all in keeping with the rest of the beautiful buildings and grounds to be seen at the Nursery.

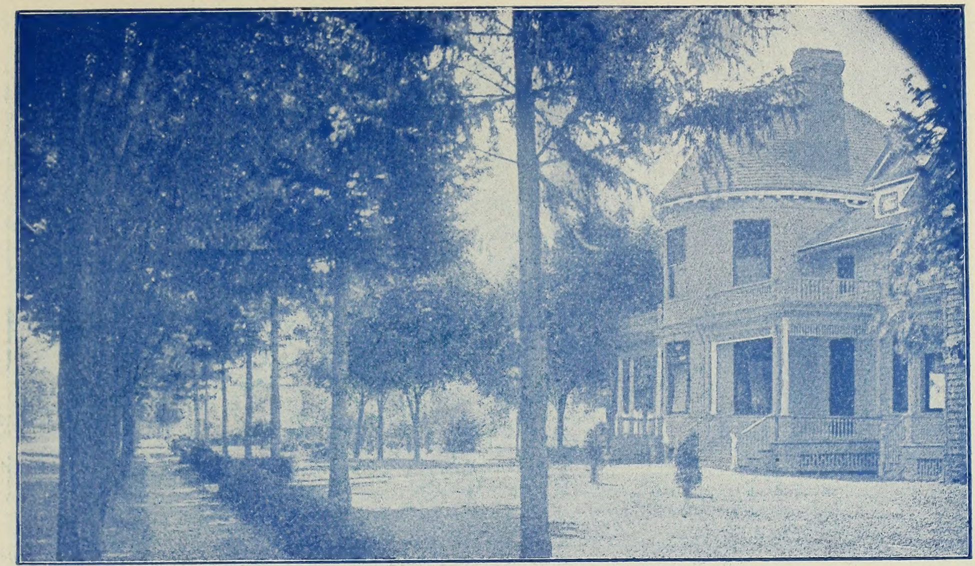
Introductory. . .

WITH this edition of our Catalogue, we gratefully acknowledge the liberal and increased patronage which has been bestowed upon our firm in the past. The occasion presents itself to offer in this Catalogue in condensed form a treatise on the planting, pruning and management of a fruit garden or farm, so that any person of ordinary intelligence may plant and grow the various fruit trees and plants with success. In the preparation of this "Treatise" we have been guided by our personal knowledge and experience, and the information received from prominent authorities.

We embody in this Catalogue numerous illustrations, true photographs, actual and correct views of our **Nursery Grounds, Parks, Trees, Shrubbery, Drives, etc.** Those beautiful pictures tell their own story better than words can describe—a story that can be read at a glance, a story so pointed as to appeal to an intelligent and enlightened people. However, attractive as these pictures may appear, they give but a faint conception of the grandeur and luxuriance of verdure to be seen at our Nurseries.

Our Nurseries Today are among the Largest in the World—Our planting having been much increased. Your attention is called to the great facilities and advantages we have for the propagation of hardy, healthy, smooth and thrifty nursery stock.

We have spared no expense to make this Catalogue the most complete of its kind. We believe that in point of beauty, useful information, correct descriptions, mechanical and typographical arrangement, this edition is unsurpassed by any similar publication.



THE HOME OF CHARLES E. GREENING.

Residence of modern design and architecture; finished in selected southern, quartered ~~white oak~~; French plate glass; conveniently and elegantly arranged for pleasure and comfort. Row of beautiful silver maples bordering Greening's Avenue to the left, arbor vitae hedge bordering front yard, and private park in the background. The entire frontage of the nursery grounds will be found studded and lined with trees and shrubbery, and artistically laid out with walks and drives.

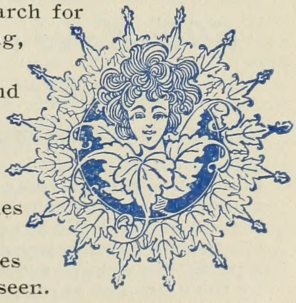
We believe in Progress, and for this reason we are devoting a part of our efforts to the introduction and dissemination of **New Fruits,** of high order and superior merit, and it is with a feeling of pride that we look back at the success attained in this direction. It is needless to dwell at length on the wonderful success attained in the introduction of our **Three Great Specialties,** which we have introduced at an enormous cost; that grand apple, the **Winter Banana,** the finest and choicest of its kind; the **New Prolific Peach** and the **Conrath Raspberry,** all fruits of the finest order, giving entire and universal satisfaction wherever grown.

This season we commend to the notice of our patrons two new fruits, the sale and control of which we have obtained at an extravagant outlay—the "**Banner Peach,**" that monarch of the peach orchard, for which we paid $2,500 in cash; and that grand acquisition, the "**Brusseler Braune Cherry,**" the latest ripening and largest of all varieties in cultivation.

We direct the attention of the reader to the colored illustrations, true to nature, of specialties and other valuable fruits of recent introduction, in this catalogue.

A Wonderful Cream Colored Rose. In our untiring search for good things we have discovered a beautiful, large, everblooming, hardy climbing rose, of rare beauty, and also having the distinction of being perfectly tea scented, of exquisite perfume, and a true cream color. We have named it' '**Cream Beauty.**" See colored illustration.

Times have improved. Our trade in the past year has been doubled. No surer barometer of the improvement of the times is to be found than in the present demand for farming implements, and the great activity in the planting of orchards. It takes no prophet to predict far better times than this country has ever seen.



"Over the Hills to the Poorhouse"—Because he didn't plant an Orchard.

500,000 PEACH TREES IN BUD IN ONE SOLID BLOCK.

Rows over one-half mile long. Photographed when four months old. An ocean of trees, yet only a portion of our annual output. Our peach trees are grown from the genuine Natural peach seed, obtained in the mountains of Tennessee. In this climate trees are hardy and absolutely free from fungus of any kind.

Vast fields of enterprise are opening up in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. American fruit, grain and manufactured goods are forcing themselves into the farthest corner of the world. Hence we **look into the future** with bright prospects and with a mind to business.

Preserve this book. This book was prepared with great care, and at a large expense and will be found a very valuable handbook. The information it contains is perfectly reliable, and aside from its rare beauty it is worthy of being treasured with care and referred to with utmost confidence.

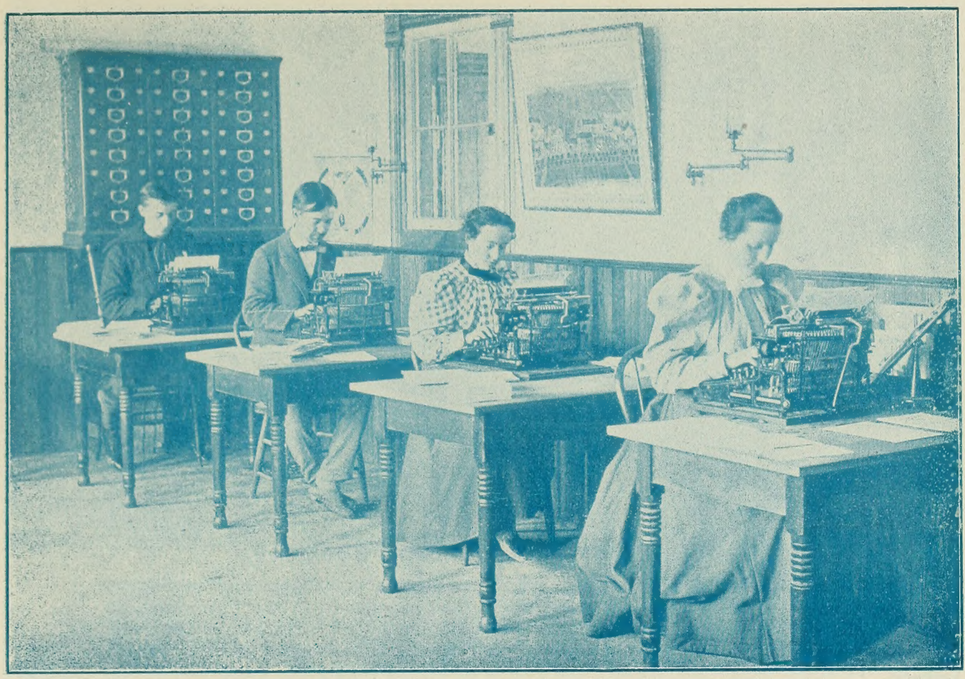
OUR FACILITIES.

Your attention is directed to our facilities, briefly sketched in the following paragraphs:

600 Acres of the Richest Land.

We have now over 600 acres devoted to the propagation of fruit, ornamental trees and plants, and here is where we feel most favored by nature. We are located about one mile south of the M. C. depot, on a very fertile tract of land, known as the La Plaisance Bay district, near Lake Erie, bordering on Plum Creek Bay. It is justly claimed that this parcel of land is one of the richest in America. It is well adapted to growing healthy nursery stock, producing large bunches of fibrous roots, straight and smooth bodies. The growth of stock is something wonderful, often from 5 to 6 feet in one season, the wood always ripening up thoroughly before winter. We have the additional advantage of natural irrigation, flowing wells of the purest water being obtainable in every part of our nurseries. This is supplemented by a perfect system of artificial drainage, so that we are not to any appreciable extent affected by the extremes of rain and drought.

"This world would be a fleeting show" if Greening Bros.' trees didn't grow.



A BUSY CORNER IN THE CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT.

All day long, and often into the late hours of night, may be heard the clicking of numerous typewriters, "all caligraphs of latest make," preparing mail for all parts of the globe. Letters answered same day as received. The handling of mail at the Nursery office is no small item, and a large force of people, well qualified, are employed in this department.

Our Extensive Buildings.

The yearly growth of our business requires the almost yearly erection of suitable buildings for the prompt and careful handling of our very large output of trees and plants. Having been burned out in 1892, which compelled immediate reconstruction, our present system is entirely new and has every convenience known to the trade and which a life-long experience could suggest. The system includes in the group our residences and offices, which greatly add to the convenience of the management, besides insuring careful supervision of our men, better attention to details and greater dispatch in transacting business. See illustration on third page of cover, also other illustrations in this catalogue.

Careful Handling. Skillful Packing.

We beg to call the attention of planters to a sad fact. We refer to the careless handling of nursery stock by nurserymen before shipment and the slipshod manner of packing. A vast amount of nursery stock reaches its destination in a condition fit only for the brush heap, as the result of careless work and handling at the nursery. Trees are often allowed to lie exposed to wind and sun for days and in many instances are packed without necessary packing material to keep them in fresh condition while in transit. Such trees when received by the planter are worthless for transplanting, though hardly ever discovered by the planter until too late. We employ only the best and most faithful help for digging, handling and packing, and it is always done under our own personal supervision, in the most careful and skillful manner. The rule of keeping the stock fresh and moist all the time while under our care is strictly enforced. Our stock always arrives in good condition even if shipped across the continent. The roots are always placed in a thick puddle of clay mud, before packing them away into the boxes, bales or into the car and are filled in with plenty of moss and other moist material. In point of careful handling and skillful packing our system is unsurpassed.

Read our Catalogue? Yes; Certainly.

OUR GROUP OF CHAMPION BUDDERS.

An army of active people, comprising our most reliable and intelligent help. Average daily work, 48,000 trees. The gentleman in the foreground to the right, Mr. Geo. Heller, holds the champion budding record for 1898. His record for ten hours being the insertion of 4,805 buds, with a growing record of 90 per cent. Mr. Heller, like scores of others constantly employed by us, acquired his knowledge of nursery work at our nurseries. To the left in the foreground stands Mr. P. S. Navarre, the foreman of the nurseries. We call attention to the almost endless rows of trees and to the healthy looks of the foliage.

Mammoth Storage Cellars.

Owing to the rapid increase of our business, we were compelled to erect at great cost a group of mammoth storage and packing cellars, one of which being the largest of its kind in the world. (See Illustration). These buildings are centrally located, enabling us to transfer the stock under shelter out of the sun and wind in quick order, a feature that is not sufficiently appreciated by a large number of nurserymen.

Our Stock is Healthy.

Our stock is grown in a healthy and cool climate, where diseases and injurious scale insects are unknown. There is no taint or touch of disease or the presence of injurious insects to be found in these nurseries, and we pray the intending planter to make allowance for any apparent difference in price (should there be any) as it is in every instance more than made up by the high quality and purity of stock.

We Use Whole Roots.

In propagating trees we are careful to select roots of strongest growth, well branched and the hardiest kinds. For apple we use **French Crab Roots**, noted for their strong, vigorous growing power and hardiness. In pear we use the French branched root of strong calibre. Japan and native pear roots are cheaper, and are used by many, but are no comparison to the genuine French root. In plum we use **Myrobolan Root,** which has been found to be far superior to Native, Mariana, or St. Julien stock in more than one respect. In cherry we use **Mahaleb Root** exclusively. It is the root recommended by Prof. Bailey and other authorities as being far superior in hardiness and lasting power to Mazzard stock. For peach we use the genuine **Tennessee Natural Peach Seed,** which is gathered under contract at a large cost in the mountains of Tennessee, where they are found growing wild, and where Fungus diseases are unknown.

An orchard without the Winter Banana Apple is like a Yankee dinner without pie—incomplete.

BLOCK OF TWO YEAR OLD WHOLE ROOT BRUSSELER BRAUNE CHERRY.

The latest ripening cherry in cultivation, budded on whole root Mahaleb cherry. The strong, thrifty and healthy growth shown in the half-tone picture, tells more than words the wonderful growth of our trees. Other nurserymen complain of mildew and fungus on cherries, something we have never seen in this cool climate. Our soil is composed of a rich black loam, underlaid with a porus, loose clay subsoil; this being supplemented by a system or artificial drainage no doubt accounts for the great growth and vigor of our trees.

Nurserymen will argue that cheaper stock, piece roots and peach pits obtained from canning factories are as good as whole roots, or natural pits, and in this way try to increase their gains, but it is at the expense of the planter. Our patrons often wonder at the large cluster of roots on our trees. There are a few reasons, the leading one being the use of strong whole roots, and a thorough system of preparing the soil.

Stock is Young, Smooth, Vigorous.

Trees should be young, smooth, clean, healthy, and above all properly dug. The age at which our trees are usually ready for market is from two to three years old; peaches one year from the bud. At this age they have generally attained the required growth, both in body and root. Parties ordering from us may depend on receiving young, vigorous and well rooted trees of strong growing and fruiting power.

Digging Trees, Scientific Method.

In this catalogue may be seen illustrations showing our improved and modern method of digging trees, by means of a steel blade made to run under the trees at a depth of twenty-four to thirty-six inches and operated by steam power with cables. By this method of digging it is impossible to injure or bruise the roots as is frequently the case in digging under the old rule. The cost of such a machine is $1,000.00, and the exclusive right of sale of these machines is owned and controlled by us. We also use long, heavy steel digging spades in places where the digger cannot be used. How many trees are injured each year by careless work in digging trees a multitude of disappointed planters can best answer. How many nurserymen are there who are careful in this respect? But few, indeed. Those receiving our trees will please take notice of the large bunches of fibrous roots, a result of careful digging. The only excuse that can be offered for poor digging, short, mutilated and bruised roots, is careless work, cheap and unreliable help, poor management, and in some instances soil not adapted for the growing of nursery stock.

Three of a kind beats two pairs, but the C. de Nantes beats all pears.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—TWO YEARS' GROWTH.

Bodies two to three inches thick, trees over ten feet high, crown well balanced. A magnificent growth, a result of good, rich soil and careful culture. A beautiful shade and ornamental tree, with large fan-shaped leaves from six to twelve inches across, producing large clusters of beautiful white flowers.

The New Nursery Law.

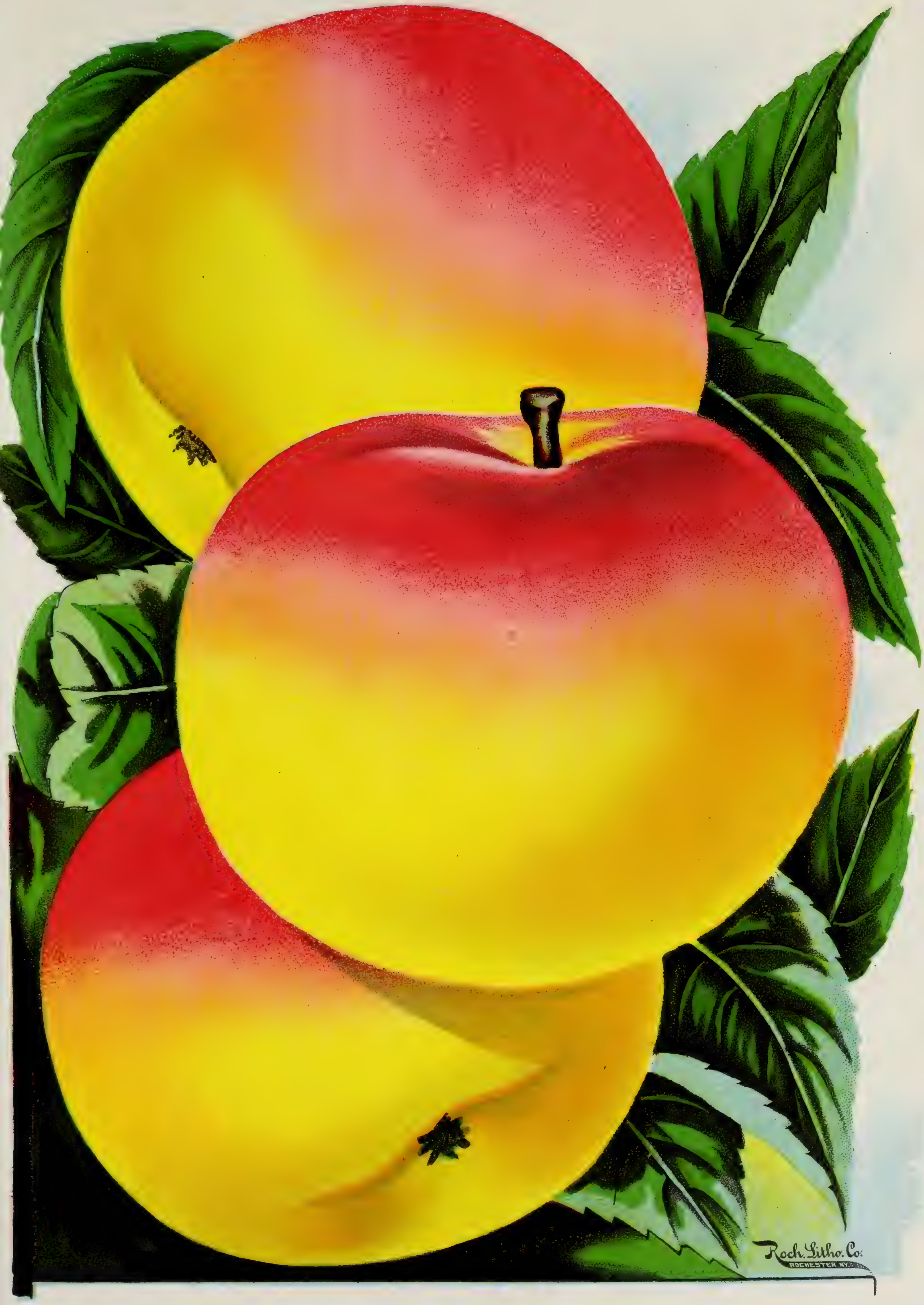
Under the recent enactment by the Michigan Legislature, all nurseries within the State are required to have their nurseries inspected at least once each year by a State Inspector whose office has been created under this law, and who is authorized to issue a certificate to nurseries found free from scale or other injurious insects or diseases. The law also provides that all **Agents, Dealers, and Nurserymen** engaged in selling nursery stock in this State must carry a "**State License.**" It also provides that each and every package containing trees or plants of any kind, coming into the state must have a certificate of inspection attached. Planters are requested to report all violations of said law to the **Nursery Inspector at Lansing, Mich.**

Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

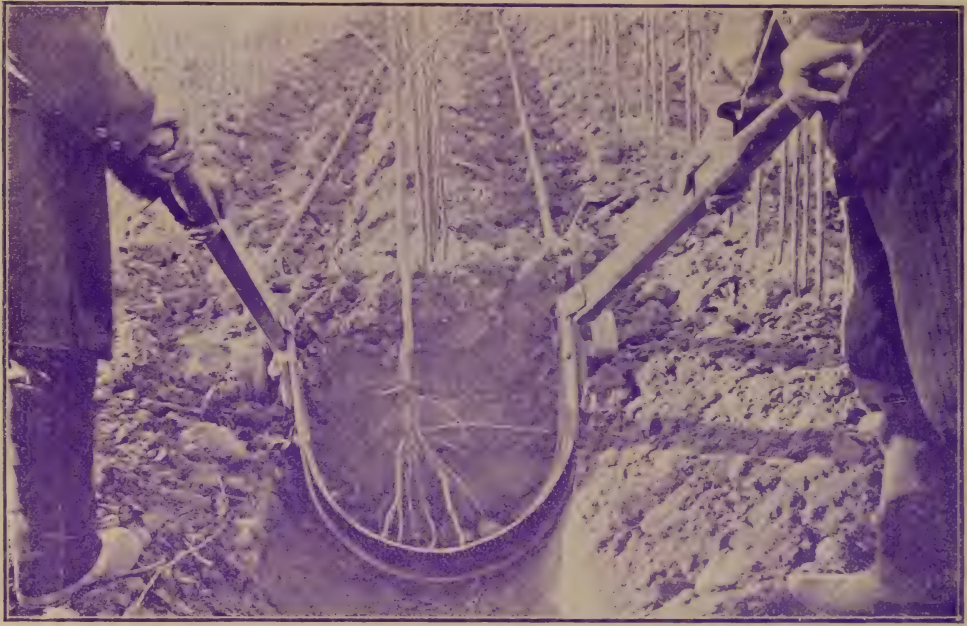
This is to certify that I have examined the Nursery Stock and premises of Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich., and find no indications of the presence of any dangerous insect pest or fungus disease.

D. W. Trine,
State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

If Adam had heard of the Winter Banana he wouldn't have touched the forbidden fruit.


Roch. Litho. Co.
ROCHESTER N.Y.

WINTER BANANA APPLE—The king of market apples. Richest flavored fruit ever introduced. Large, smooth, very beautiful, red-cheeked ; bears large crops in two years. Hardy for cold climates. Each and every tree trade marked : Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich., Introducers.



MODERN METHOD OF DIGGING TREES BY STEAM POWER.

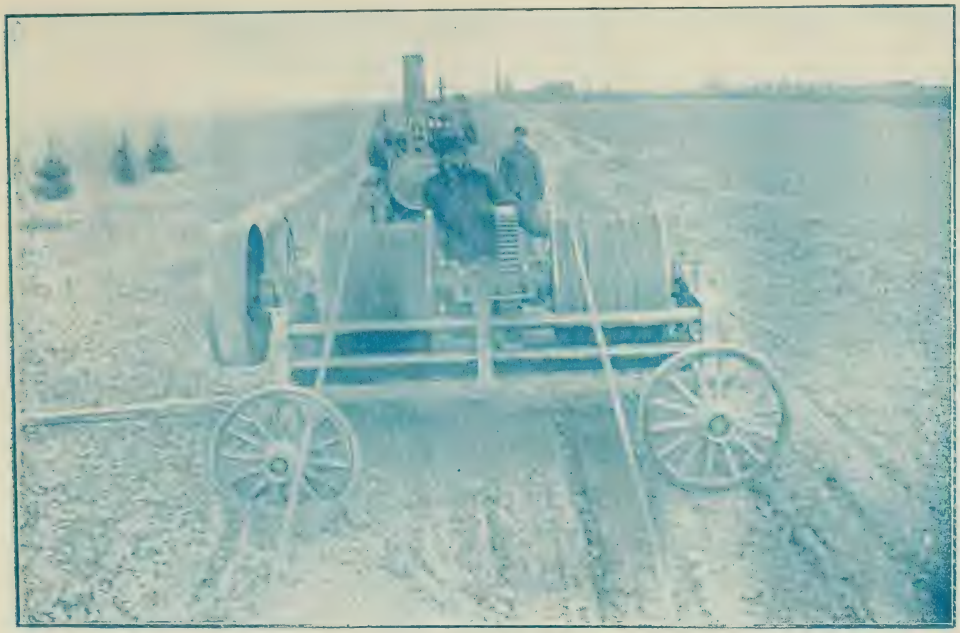
Progress is the watchword of the American people. The progressive spirit has manifested itself in the invention of a tree digging machine, by means of which all kinds of trees may be dug without the slightest danger of bruising or injuring them. It will be seen in our illustration that the ground has been dug out directly behind the digger, exposing to view the steel blade and lifter of our modern tree digger, running at the time under our mammoth block of Standard Pear at a depth of 30 inches. The cables drawing the digger run to a pulley block stationed at the end of the rows, thence on a rectangle to the machine operated by steam power, as shown on next page.

Our Trees are Hardy.

Our northern location is worthy of special mention. Our winters are quite severe and trees grown under such conditions are hardier and more vigorous than those grown in a milder climate. Another advantage is that our nurseries border on Lake Erie, and have every benefit of the healthy, cool water breezes. These facts no doubt to some extent account for the uncommon vigor of our trees and plants when afterwards transplanted. Our stock always ripens up thoroughly in the fall and goes into the winter without danger of being injured by severe frosts. A comparison will prove that our stock **has not the willowy and watery, soft growth of Southern or Western grown stock**, which no doubt accounts in a measure for the large and increasing demand for our Northern grown stock. The wood is firm and hard, the bodies strong, while the roots have strong forcing power. Such trees cannot fail to make good and profitable orchards.

We Publish the N. A. Horticulturist.

It has always been our aim to keep fully abreast of the times in all matters relating to horticulture, in order that we might be able to apply to our business the very best principles in the growing and caring for Nursery Stock. Recognizing that many new and valuable truths are being discovered which are of especial interest to the fruit growers, and which ordinarily would not at once be brought to their attention, we some four years ago began the publication of the **North American Horticulturist.** We engaged an editor whose time is devoted to looking up the very latest and best ideas on horticultural subjects, and to studying the results of experiments by prominent fruit growers everywhere, so as to present to our patrons and the public generally, especially those interested in fruit growing, something of practical benefit. Our extensive trial grounds give us an advantage over other horticultural papers.



A WONDERFUL NEW INVENTION.

A machine which winds up the cables drawing the digger under the trees at any desired depth up to 36 inches. It is a new and patented invention. The power is supplied by a traction engine. One man has complete control of the machine and digger, by means of levers attached to a patented friction clutch. Weight of machine, over three tons; cost $1,000. THE EXCLUSIVE PROPRIETARY RIGHT OF SALE OF THESE MACHINES FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA IS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY US.

as we have a chance to test the many new varieties which are constantly being brought out, and we give through the paper a reliable statement as to whatever merit they may possess. The reception which the paper has met proves that we made no mistake in establishing it, and its monthly visits are appreciated by thousands of progressive people. We furnish this paper at the low price of fifty cents per year, and besides offer some of our specialties as premiums and for clubs. Sample copies will be sent on application.

Private R. R. Track,
Shipments Promptly
Handled.

Owing to the enormous proportions of our annual shipments and increasing trade, and to avoid all possible delay in shipping, we have at great expense put in a private track from the Michigan Central Railroad. This convenience places us in position to handle from fifteen to twenty cars a day, and enables us to handle our shipments with great dispatch. An experienced railroad clerk is in charge of the shipping department, whose special business is to trace consignments by telegraph until they reach their destination, so that there is as little delay as possible during transportation. In this way our goods are transferred from our grounds to those of our patrons as fast as the locomotive can carry them.

Agents' License
and Certificate.

Every person who has any right to sell our Nursery Stock is provided with a "**Certificate of Authority,**" signed by us and bearing the seal of our firm. The laws of Michigan **require that each and every person growing or offering for sale** in this State any nursery stock must first obtain from the State Department a license and give a bond. We will see that all our agents are provided with such license. In addition to the regular certificate we also furnish our agents with a special license to sell our specialties. Planters are cautioned against buying these goods from any person not having this certificate.

OUR MAMMOTH STORAGE AND PACKING CELLAR.

Largest of its kind in the world. The yearly increase of our business necessitated the erection of suitable storage and packing cellars. Great is the loss among planters buying trees from nurserymen having inadequate storage and packing cellars. Protection against wind and sun seems to be a cumbersome and foolsh expenditure of time and money with many. Live trees are handled too much like a lot of dry brush. The protection of stock is an item of prime importance with us. Our storage buildings are built of stone; there are five in all, the one shown above being the largest. The combined storage capacity is over two million fruit trees.

This Catalogue An Instructor.

This catalogue was prepared with great care and under heavy expense. Its purpose is to instruct and enlighten; to encourage the advancement in Horticulture; to impart knowledge, original or gained by experience and observation. Its object is to do good, and with this end gained the author will be sufficiently rewarded. Its value to novices we believe will be incalculable. The information it contains is perfectly reliable and may be referred to with utmost confidence. We believe that the present volume is the handsomest nursery catalogue, and the most accurate fruit instructor in circulation. It is also fully **protected under the copyright laws of the United States and any infringement will receive prompt attention and the attached penalty**. We embody in this catalogue our **" Treatise on Planting, Growing and Marketing Fruit,"** covering a number of pages, giving information on fruit growing sufficient to enable any person of ordinary intelligence to successfully manage a fruit garden or farm, and presenting facts—not theories.

Conclusion. In conclusion we would urge upon the reader to consider our many advantages, briefly and correctly mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs. We have not made mention of the wonderful progress of our firm but we will devote a page in this catalogue to giving a brief history of our humble beginning in the year 1883. It will be seen that we began business with practically no capital, and no resources except the knowledge inherited from J. C. Greening, the father of the present proprietors, who started in the nursery business in the year 1857, and who was the founder of these nurseries. The reason of our wonderful success is summed up in the following: "Fair and Honorable Dealing; Careful Management in Every Detail; Untiring Efforts to Please Patrons; Honesty and Integrity." These are the characteristics which constitute the fundamental principles of our business, and on these we solicit your patronage, kind reader, and at the same time invite you to a personal inspection of our stock at the nursery. Faithfully yours,

GREENING BROS., Monroe, Mich.

POSSIBILITIES IN GROWING STANDARD PEAR—BLOCK OF TWO-YEAR OLDS.

Respected reader, no matter what has been written or said about the high merits and prime quality of our nursery stock, a great deal more remains yet to be commented upon, notably the subject of our illustration. A prominent eastern nurseryman, visiting a short time ago, after seeing this block of standard pear, remarked thus: "It is the largest and best block of pear I have ever seen." The block being over one-half mile in length, containing over 500,000 trees. With such stock we aim to secure permanent patrons.

To Whom It May Concern:

We, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending the firm of Greening Bros., of this city, personally known to us for many years as men of business integrity and sterling worth. The marked success in building up in a few years so extensive a nursery business is largely due to their fair and honorable dealing, and the energy, tact and ability in management; it has won the admiration and esteem of the community of this city, and at large. They are giving their attention to the propagation and dissemination of new and worthy varieties of fruits, and their opinion on horticultural matters is considered reliable authority. They are responsible, and any representation made by them can be safely relied upon. We most cordially commend them as gentlemen worthy of confidence in business or private affairs.

E. C. RAUCH, Mayor City of Monroe.
GEO. L. LITTLE, Cashier of the First National Bank.
CHAS. R. WING, President of the First National Bank.
B. DANSARD & SON, Bankers.
ED. G. LAUER, Ex-Mayor and Dry Goods Merchant.
D. R. CRAMPTON, Manager of the Democrat and Postmaster.
WILLIAM STEINER, Hardware Merchant.
GEO. HEATH, M. D., Ex-Mayor City of Monroe.
GEO. SPALDING, Ex-Congressman, Washington, D. C.

Monroe, Mich., 1899.

References:
R. G. DUN'S COMMERCIAL REFERENCE BOOK.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Monroe, Mich.
B. DANSARD & SON, Bankers, Monroe, Mich.
ANY OF OUR PATRONS.
Inquire of your Banker whether we are responsible.

And your children will call you blessed.

SOIL TILLAGE A SCIENCE, YES!

Good soil tillage at the proper time, sufficient fertilizer of the right sort, proper preparation of the soil before planting, are essentials to the best results in growing trees. This properly applies to both nursery or orchard. We have a peculiar way of preparing soil before planting it to trees. Something original, and a little expensive, perhaps. We begin with turning under three or four good, heavy crops of clover or peas, then we proceed to apply a good dressing of rich stable manure, and finally subsoil the ground eighteen or more inches deep. RESULTS: Strong, thrifty, smooth and straight bodies, large bunches of fibrous roots of strong growing and fruiting power. The picture shows our men in the act of subsoiling a field containing over 100 acres, for nursery stock, to be planted in the spring. The soil, a rich, heavy, black loam, is eminently adapted for growing trees.

Notice to Correspondents.

1.—**All orders entrusted to us** by letter or otherwise will receive our prompt and most careful attention, **and be filled exactly according to order.**

2.—**Patrons ordering by letter** should write out their order plainly on a separate sheet, and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hustle of the packing season.

3.—**Orders should, in all cases,** be sent in as early in the season as possible, before stock of the leading varieties is exhausted; this applies especially to those who wish to purchase large orders, which are to be shipped long distances.

4.—**Orders from unknown parties** must be accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory reference given. Remittances should be made either by draft, Money Order, Express Order or Registered Letter.

5.—**To those unacquainted** with the character, growth and value of the different varities, we will cheerfully offer our experience in selecting the most desirable sorts and best adapted to their climate, as a wide range of knowledge enables us to make the very best selection of sorts. When selections are made by the purchaser, we shall give him the benefit of his choice, so far as we can. Should it occur that our stock of a certain variety has become exhausted, we will then, **only with the consent of the purchaser, however,** substitute such varieties as are in every respect equally desirable in grade and time of ripening.

6.—**Immediate notice** should be given to us of any error in filling an order, as soon as received, so that we may at once investigate the matter and rectify the mistake.

To get rid of that tired feeling, eat plenty of fresh fruit.

TREES BY THE MILE.

A magnificent view is here presented to the eye. Solid blocks of trees on either side of the central driveway, over a mile in length. To the right the mammoth block of Standard Pear, as described on page 13, with cherry and plum in the distance; to the left, peach and apple extending as far as the eye can see. The scenery during the growing months along this driveway is grand beyond description. The rich and glossy foliage of the trees waving in the breeze upon their handsome and symmetrical trunks, beautiful roses in variegated colors blooming by the thousands, ornamental trees, shrubbery and evergreens, vieing in contrast of foliage, present an appearance imposing to a degree. A drive through these nurseries is a privilege which no visitor to this city should fail to avail himself of.

7.—**Packages are delivered** to the forwarders, without extra charge, well packed in moss and moist straw, after which our responsibility for safe transportation of the goods ceases.

8.—**We warn dealers** against using this Catalogue to effect their sales, unless they have a contract with us to supply them trees, etc. We cannot allow salesmen to represent their trees as coming from our nurseries, unless there is a contract existing between us.

Our Guarantee.

We guarantee our stock to be true to name. We exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to label. Should it occur, however, by accident or mistake, that some trees or plants prove untrue, we will cheerfully replace all such stock, or refund the money paid, after receiving proper proof thereof. It is mutually agreed, however, between the purchaser and ourselves, that we shall not be held liable for damages in such case further than the replacing of said stock, or refunding the money paid.

The road to fortune is lined with New Prolific Peach Trees.

HYDRANGEA (PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA).

Stands foremost in rank among the hardy class of shrubbery and blooms from August to November; flowers are white and borne in immense panicles of plume-like form. A very desirable shrub for planting singly or in clusters. To the right in the illustration appears a row of Deutzia Crenata, a very handsome shrub and a prolific bloomer. On the left an orchard of Bartlett pear is shown.

Greening's Fruit Growers' Guide

By Chas. E. Greening.

A TREATISE ON PLANTING, PRUNING, CULTURE AND MARKETING.

[PROTECTED BY U. S. COPYRIGHT.]

THE reader will observe that this catalogue differs from other nursery catalogues in many respects. It does not require a scholar to notice that the object of the author in preparing this book was to furnish as much instructive matter as possible, to impart knowledge acquired by study, observation and experience. Yes, indeed, dear reader, the author has in mind to make this issue a thing of rare beauty, and especially of usefulness – something which will fill a long-felt want, and something which can be referred to with the utmost confidence. Herein we present a complete work on fruit growing, in a handy and condensed form. It will be seen that we treat the subject from the time of planting up to the time that the fruit is placed on the market. Look over, if you please, the list of books treating on fruit growing, and you will find them to be painfully few. Examine the contents of the majority of nursery catalogues issued at the present time and see, for instance, how carelessly the descriptions of fruits, etc., are treated. **Indeed, in most cases, these catalogues are nothing more nor less than "Stock Catalogues,"** sold by publishers at a nominal price, made up from catalogues a half century old, cheaply gotten up and containing nothing of practical

Eat all the fruit you can now; you may not get any hereafter.

RIVER RAISIN VALLEY NURSERIES

OFFICE BUILDING.

Here is where a large corps of busy people congregate daily to perform the duties of the various office departments connected with the business. Conspicuous is the convenient and elaborate arrangement in the office building. Gas and water for all buildings and grounds is supplied by our own plant. Heating on modern plan. The office building is the central point around which all interests and operations of the business revolve. For a correct view, showing our group of buildings, we direct the kind reader to inside page of back cover.

---

use to the careful planter of modern times. The name of the firm is printed on the title page or on the cover, possibly a new design, and perhaps a few inserts or extra pages are stuck in, showing illustrations of buildings, etc., all for the purpose of **deceiving the public** and making it appear that the catalogue is original and the firm a large concern. It is surprising to see how many large concerns are using these "Stock Catalogues." **Such catalogues can be easily picked out by observing whether the name of the firm is printed at the top of each page in the catalogue.** Wherever you fail to find the name of the firm printed at the top of the pages it is a clear indication that the firm is a **"Cheap John"** concern, moving along in the ruts of ancient habits, not up with the progressive spirit of the times. Many such firms have but one desire;—**their own individual gain,** giving nothing in return that is useful—nothing that is instructive. We have confidence in the American people to believe that they have gratitude enough to appreciate the efforts of the author in preparing this work.

PREPARATION OF SOIL BEFORE PLANTING.

In heavy or gravelly soil a green crop turned under, such as peas, corn, buckwheat, or crimson clover, will be found of inestimable benefit. Soils of sandy nature are improved best by the application of stable manure, which should be applied freely and turned under before planting. Soils rich in plant food, such as new land, old meadows or pasture lands, require little if any manure at planting time; such lands should if possible, be planted to hoed crops the year before. The orchard being planted is for a lifetime; care in preparing the soil and selecting a piece of land adapted for the purpose should not be overlooked. It is necessary to work up the ground, especially heavy soil, good and deep before planting. If in a yard where a plow cannot be used, have the ground spaded deep for several feet around, and mix in with the soil some thoroughly rotted manure. Drainage on wet, heavy soils is necessary; deep plowing and subsoiling is also very essential.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself;" persuade him to set out trees.

C. DE NANTES PEAR TREE.

Three years old. The most profitable late ripening pear in cultivation. Photographed from orchard. Our trees have wonderful bearing qualities.

SELECTING A SITE FOR AN ORCHARD.

In the matter of selecting a site for either one or different kinds of fruit, the question of soil and location is of great importance. A location having good surface and air drainage is in most instances preferable to level lands. Underdrainage on level lands makes the soil loose, fertile and warm. Mistakes are often made by planting on soil too flat, low and cold. One needs to study climate and elevation as well as soils. We have frequently met with some great surprises on soils which we considered undesirable for certain kinds of fruit. Much depends upon the chemical and physical condition of the soil, also elevation and climate. Soils range from heavy, damp clay to fine drifting sand with little fertility in it. Either extreme is undesirable Certain fruits, such as pears, will succeed in quite heavy soils, while peaches, plums, quinces and cherries will succeed best in soils of a loamy, sandy or gravelly nature. Certain varieties of peaches will produce good crops of choice fruit even on light sandy soil that would not grow any other crop with success. A good deal depends upon conditions which should be carefully studied by the planter.

VARIETIES TO PLANT.

The selection of varieties is very important. Mistakes in selecting varieties have been made by the best and most experienced fruit growers It is well to observe and profit by the experience of others. With most varieties it is purely a question of locality and soil. Experience in many things is the best teacher. We must make use of the experience of others, who have gone over the road and paid the bills for such experience. In planting an orchard for market, it is well to consult for advice those who have knowledge, observing carefully the success and failures of varieties fruiting in the vicinity. It is also well to consult a reliable nurseryman, and in this connection we cheerfully offer our services. Our extensive Experimental Orchards, and our wide range of experience and knowledge in growing fruit for market, enable us to give correct advice to planters. We will answer all questions in this respect honestly and fairly. Planters may consult us with utmost confidence.

THE BEST STOCK TO PLANT.

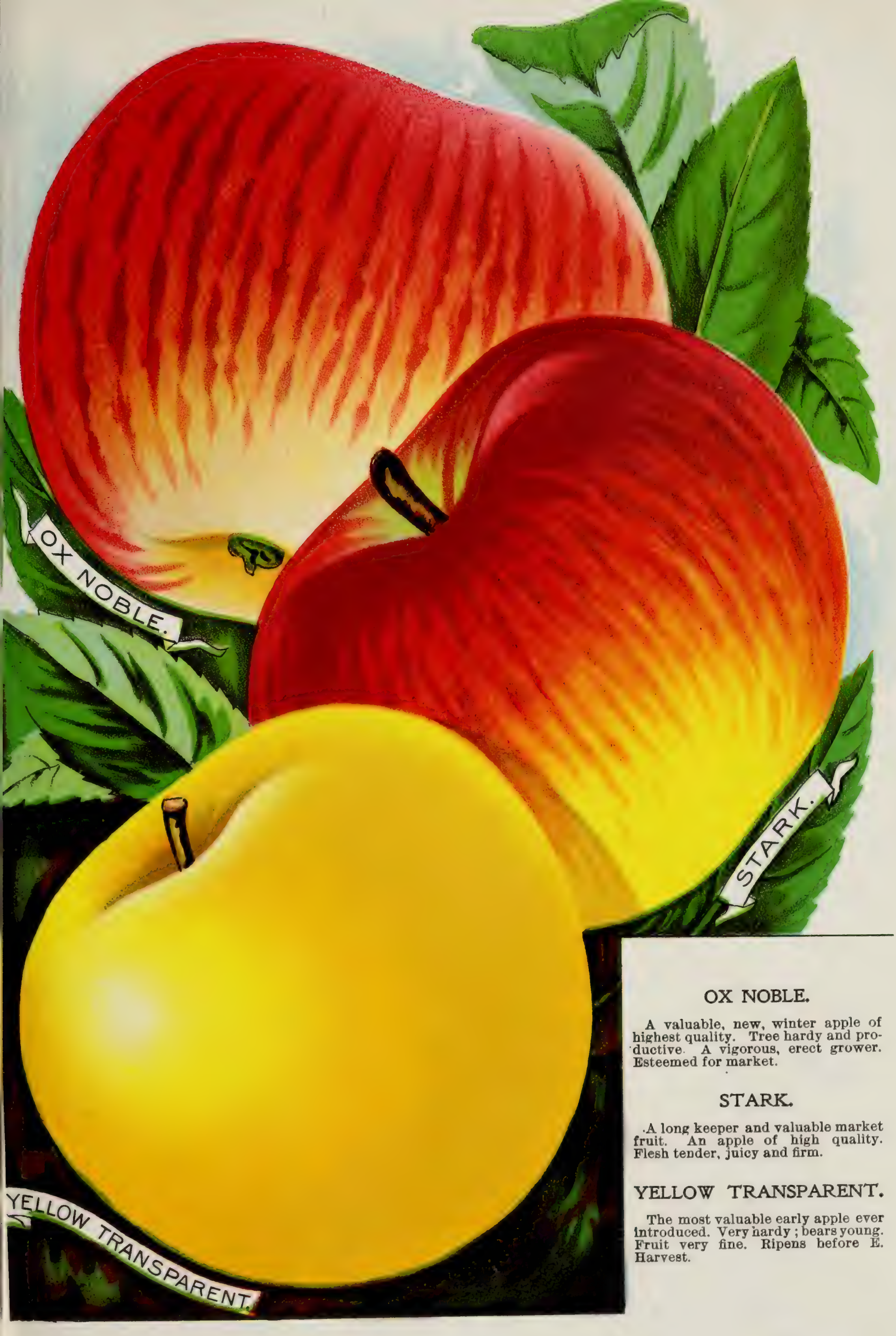
The best stock to plant, irrespective of climate and location, is such as is grown in a cool, temperate and healthy climate. Take Michigan for instance. No disease or injurious scale insect has had its origin here. It is generally conceded by leading entomologists that the San Jose scale cannot live north of latitude 42°. Trees grown in this climate are hardier and better adapted for transplanting than those grown in milder climates, and will make lasting and profitable orchards.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Apples,	30 to 35 feet apart.
Pears, Stand.	16 to 20 feet apart.
" Dwarf	12 " 16 " "
Cherries	16 " 20 " "
Plums	16 " 20 " "
Peaches	16 " 20 " "
Quinces	12 " 16 " "
Apricots	16 " 20 " "

Grapes	8 ft. apart.
Gooseberries	4 to 6 feet apart.
Currants	4 to 6 " "
Raspberries, Red	2 x 7 " "
Raspberries, Black,	3 x 7 " "
Blackberries	3 x 7 " "
Strawberries	1 x 4 " "

Fortune will smile on him who plants largely of the Brusseler Braune Cherry.


OX NOBLE.
STARK.
YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

OX NOBLE.

A valuable, new, winter apple of highest quality. Tree hardy and productive. A vigorous, erect grower. Esteemed for market.

STARK.

A long keeper and valuable market fruit. An apple of high quality. Flesh tender, juicy and firm.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

The most valuable early apple ever introduced. Very hardy; bears young. Fruit very fine. Ripens before E. Harvest.

Roch. Litho. Co.
ROCHESTER N.Y.

NORWAY MAPLE. GREENING PARK.

A beautiful, hardy shade tree. Very desirable for parks, avenues or yards.

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS TO AN ACRE.

At	4	feet	apart	each	way	2723
"	5	"	"	"	"	1742
"	6	"	"	"	"	1210
"	8	"	"	"	"	681
"	10	"	"	"	"	435
"	12	"	"	"	"	302
"	16	"	"	"	"	170
"	18	"	"	"	"	134
"	20	"	"	"	"	109
"	25	"	"	"	"	70
"	30	"	"	"	"	50
"	33	"	"	"	"	40

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING.

Immediately after receiving your trees or plants from the nursery, moisten thoroughly and wrap or cover to prevent drying out, after which take them home at once, and heel in without delay. Cover all the roots good and deep, and moisten the soil if necessary. Be sure to keep the stock moist all the time until planted.

ROOT PRUNING BEFORE PLANTING.

The roots of all kinds of trees, grapes, gooseberries and currants should be carefully pruned before planting. For this purpose use a sharp knife, and cut off all the ends, also broken and bruised roots, smoothly from the under side. The wounds thus made will callous over very soon and throw out strong roots, making the tree vigorous and lasting.

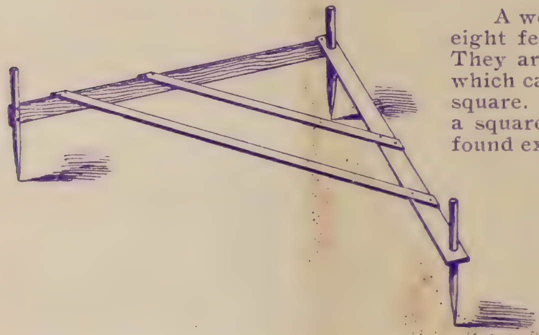
CROWN PRUNING.

The work of pruning the tops of trees may be done either before or after planting. If done after planting, care should be exercised not to loosen the trees in the ground. We advise top pruning with a pruning shear **on grapes and small fruits** after planting.

Pruning Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry.—Prune off all branches except the upper three or four; these cut back to spurs about six inches in length. Good judgment is necessary in selecting branches for the crown, such as will form an evenly-balanced head.

Pruning Peach Trees.—Cut back the entire top to three feet from the ground after being planted; prune off all branches, leaving four or five spurs about two inches long at the top. In other words, trim to a straight whip with a few spurs at the top two inches long. Where no branches are found at the top after heading in, trim to a straight whip. Peach trees of smaller grades should be headed a few inches lower.

THE PLANTING SQUARE.



A wooden square is made out of fence boards eight feet long, dressed and perfectly straight. They are nailed so as to form a true rectangle, which can be done by using a common carpenter's square. In platting an orchard always begin on a square, and the device here illustrated will be found excellent. By sighting across the field over the stakes on the planting square a perfect square of the orchard is obtained.

STAKING OUT THE ORCHARD.

After the ground has been squared up and stake placed at each corner of the ground to be planted, stretch a strong wire (No. 8) from stake to stake, staking the distances the trees are to be planted along the wire, and proceed in this way until you get around the field. Use wire instead of a rope line, and have a rim soldered around the wire at the exact distance you desire to plant the trees apart, all along the wire, then stretch the wire with the rows, and drive a stake exactly at each rim on the wire; after you have completed the staking out of your orchard in this manner you will find it to be straight every way.

HEELING IN BEFORE PLANTING.

Dig a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, loosen the lower band of bundle, wet the trees thoroughly, place them into the trench and cover carefully, pressing the ground down with the foot. Trees which are received in the fall for spring planting should be heeled in during the winter 18 inches deep, placing the trees at an angle of 45 degrees, opening up the bundles and being careful to fill in the soil among the roots. The trees thus heeled in should be well banked up over winter and planted out early in the spring. For heeling in over winter select a place where water will not stand, away from buildings and meadows, out in the open field, where mice will not injure them. Heeling in over winter applies to tender trees and plants, especially peach trees. At least two thirds of the bodies should be covered. Many leading fruit growers recommend fall shipment, and heeling in over winter; the advantage claimed is in having the stock for very early spring planting.

BURBANK PLUM TREES.
In Nursery, one year's growth, on Myrobolan, plum root. Beat them if you can.

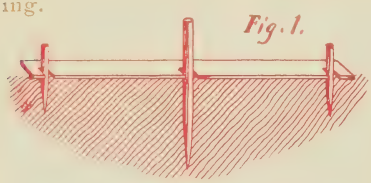


Fig. 1.

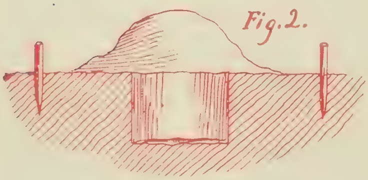


Fig. 2.

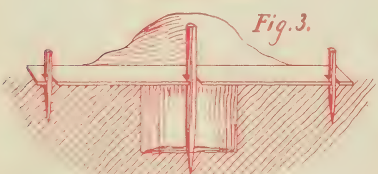


Fig. 3.

THE PLANTING BOARD.

This is a board five or six inches wide and about five feet long, notched as shown on illustration. It is used in digging holes, so that the stake may be placed exactly where it stood before digging the hole. Before digging hole place planting board with middle notch against the stake, and drive small stakes in end notches as shown in Fig. 1. Next remove board and dig the hole, leaving end stakes in place, Fig. 2. After the hole is completed replace the board in two end stakes and drive center stake through center notch, then remove board and end stakes, leaving the stake in the hole as shown in Fig. 3. The idea of this device is to get the stake exactly to the place where it stood before digging the hole. In planting, set trees tight against the stake, and always on the same side of the stake throughout the field, and you will find your orchard to be perfectly straight in every direction.

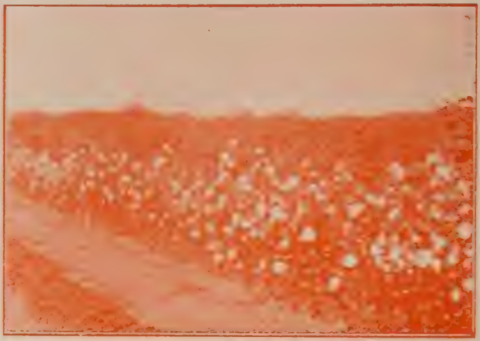
PLANTING THE TREES.

When the soil is well prepared, a hole should be dug large enough to admit the roots in their natural position, say two feet square and twenty inches deep. The earth to fill in and about the roots should be well pulverized; then fill the hole with loose earth enough to bring the tree about an inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, then fill in fine, mellow soil between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their natural position, and packing the soil carefully around them. Fill to the top and press down the earth around the tree with the foot; throw a bucket of water around each tree to settle the ground, and scatter a little soil on top to prevent baking. Dwarf Pear should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Avoid remorse in old age by planting an orchard now.

DWARF PEAR,

One year old. A wonderful growth in one season. Photographs don't lie; some of these trees stood six feet high.



ALTHEAS,

A beautiful shrub that blooms in great profusion late in the fall. Nearly all shades of colors can be supplied.

PLANTING GRAPE VINES.

Plant 8x8 feet apart for trellis and 6x8 feet for stake culture. Dig holes same as for trees. Place the vine in the hole so that the first two buds next to the stem will come on a level with the surface: spread the roots in their natural spreading position, fill in the earth over the first layer of roots and press down the soil firmly with the foot; then spread the second layer of roots, fill in the balance of the hole and press gently with foot. After planting trim the vine back to two buds. A strong stake four feet long should be driven in at each vine to support the canes the first two years.

PLANTING SMALL FRUITS.

The soil should be mellow and rich. Plant Red Raspberries 2x7 feet apart; Black Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, 3x7 feet apart. Conrath and Columbian Raspberries, on account of their vigor of growth, should be planted 4x8 feet apart; Currants and Gooseberries, 4x6 feet apart; Strawberries for field culture 1x4 feet, and for garden 1x2 feet apart. Plant small fruits about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, except strawberries, which should be planted so as to leave the crown even with the surface—too deep planting would smother the plant. Spread the roots in planting small fruits as much as possible, and press the earth over the roots firmly but gently. If planted in the fall, cover with coarse manure to prevent the plants being heaved out during the winter. After planting cut back the tops to four to five inches from the ground.

PLANTING ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Plant same as fruit trees, except that larger holes should be dug to accommodate the roots. The ground should be pressed down firmly over the roots with the foot. Two-thirds of the tops should be cut off on all ornamental trees, except Cut-leaved Birch and Horse Chestnuts, which should not be headed in. Care should be taken to prune the tops so that the trees will make a well balanced and uniform top. The forming of the crown is regulated entirely by the pruning. On some kinds of trees it may be advisable to tie to a strong stake to hold the tree firmly to its place. Wrap Maples with building paper four or five feet from the ground up to keep out borers. Irrigate in dry seasons.

PLANTING AND PRUNING SHRUBBERY AND ROSES.

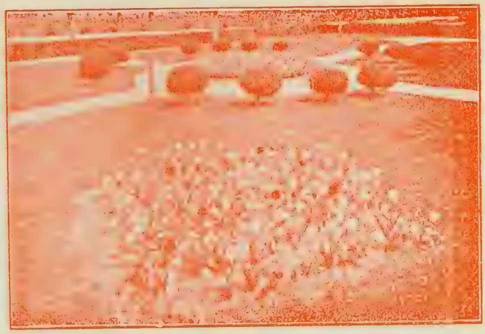
Make the soil rich by applying well rotted barnyard manure which should be worked in with the soil. Trim off all the ends of roots; plant shrubbery two inches and Roses four inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, pressing the ground firmly over the roots. Cut back tops on Roses leaving four inches above ground. On shrubbery trim up lower branches so as to form a well balanced head and cut back top two-thirds. All sprouts growing out of the ground on roses should be removed as soon as discovered, and should be cut close to the stalk so as to prevent further sprouting. Where this is overlooked you will generally find that the wild root will smother the grafted part of the rose plant, and you will get a big growth of wild stock but no flowers. Cover Roses during the winter with leaves or straw. Cut back hardy Hydrangeas severely each year; other shrubbery trim out the old wood and head in a trifle each year.

EVERGREENS.

Soak the ground thoroughly after planting, and apply a thick covering of rotted manure over the surface for several feet around the tree to retain the moisture in the soil. Shade the trees with cloth, burlap or paper to prevent the hot sun from striking the tree for the first two or three weeks, or until the tree starts to grow.

We have a hardy, tea-scented, climbing, perpetual-blooming cream rose. We have named it "Cream Beauty."

TULIPS. (Greening Park.)



HYACINTHS. (Greening Park.

Sectional views of GREENING PARK in early spring. Beautiful Hyacinths with delightful fragrance, queenly, gorgeous Tulips in profusion. Tom Thumb, Arbor Vitae, Evergreens in the background, trimmed in ball shape; highly ornamental and very desirable for lawn or park.

PART TWO.

Chapter on Fruit Growing.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

Cultivation. Make it a point to cultivate your orchards at given times, just the same as you do your corn, potato or root crops. If you do not make up your mind to do this better not plant any trees. Cultivate to drive the tree as hard as possible the first years. After the first year avoid cultivating deep. Plow shallow in an orchard; if you turn up roots it will result in injury. Keep free from weeds and animals.

Crops to grow in an orchard; What and when. Hoed farm crops, such as corn, beans, potatoes. tobacco, etc , may be grown the first two years in a peach orchard; the first three years in a plum and cherry orchard; the first three or four years in a pear and quince orchard, and the first five or six years in an apple orchard; winter banana apple orchard the first three years on account of early and abundant bearing. Orchards should not be seeded down to grass. As cropping the land exhausts the plant food in the soil, exceptions should be made to the above rule where the soil is in poor physical condition when the soil should be improved by keeping out all farm crops and applying the proper fertilizer. **Keep out all farm crops from bearing orchards.**

Implements. A disc or spring tooth harrow seems to be about the best all around implement to use during the dry summer season, especially in light soil. A man with harrow and team can cover a large space in a day, and keep down all the weeds in a large orchard at a nominal expense if worked at the right time. In heavy soils shallow plowing in the fall is very essential. Harrow and work crosswise and lengthwise. Use a hoe around the trees.

Manuring. In bearing orchards liberal manuring broadcast is advised. Barnyard manure stands in the lead as an all around fertilizer. For peaches, cherries and plums a fertilizer rich in potash and phosphoric acid is best. **Ashes** in sandy soils or on lands deficient in potash, are of inestimable value. They should be spread broadcast over the surface and harrowed in. The value of ashes as a fertilizer for fruit crops is not being sufficiently appreciated; indeed, they are highly recommended by such authorities as Prof. Bailey, and we notice that all fruit growers using them usually grow the finest fruit. Every bushel of ashes should be saved and kept in a dry place for future use. **Plowing under green crops**, leguminous plants such as crimson clover, are excellent for recuperating bearing orchards. Sow during August, work in with harrow, and turn under the crop the following season when in bloom.

Wash the trees every spring with weak lye or soap suds. The best tree wash which can be applied to trees is composed in the following formula:

The California Tree Wash. Slake eight pounds of fresh lime with hot water, and thin with water so that it can be stirred nicely; add two pounds of sulphur, mixing thoroughly; take five ounces of sulphuric acid and dilute it with two-thirds water; mix the whole so as to make a thick, heavy whitewash. Apply to the body and large branches with a brush.

Perhaps the finest block of plum trees ever grown in America. The growing of such wonderful trees accounts in a great measure for the wonderful growth of our nurseries.

Keep Out the Borers. Fruit trees, especially peaches, are apt to be troubled with borers. The best remedy which has come to our notice is to mound up in the fall, leaving it until the following July, then hoe away and if the borer has made a start dig it out.

Spray your orchards when there is danger of being injured by insects or fungous diseases. (See spraying, page 16.)

Read the North American Horticulturist, published by us, and issued monthly; the most complete Horticultural adviser in circulation. Send fifty cents for a year's subscription.

For Healing Bruised Trees. Take clay soil three parts and one part of fresh cow dung, mix thoroughly to a paste; then carve the edges of the wound with a sharp knife, so as to leave a smooth edge all around the wound. Apply the mixture about one inch thick over the wound, and bandage with cloth torn into strips.

Read about our new, late ripening peach, the "Banner" offered in this catalogue for the first time, also the other specialties of highest order, the Winter Banana apple, New Prolific peach, Wickson plum, Brusseler Braune cherry, the latest and largest of all cherries in cultivation, etc.

Thinning. An important operation with a good fruit crop is to thin it. It must be done at the right time however to insure good results. It should be done on peaches and plums before the seed formation has progressed very far. Thinning increases the size of the fruit remaining, and increases the profits every time it is done right. It requires some nerve to do thinning properly. Try it on a row of trees in your orchard and report results to us.

To Make Trees Bear. To promote fruitfulness on trees which have attained bearing size and which show no inclination of beginning to bear the following method will be found effectual and safe. Take a sharp knife and make three circles two feet from the ground around the trunk of the tree, about four inches apart cutting way through the bark. The interruption caused in the flow of the sap will check the growth of the wood and tend to the formation of fruit buds for the next season. This should be done in July the season before.

When to Prune Orchards. From careful observation, and many years of actual experience we recommend pruning orchards during March. If there is so much to be done that more time is required, part may be done in February.

Pruning Tools, How to Use. Provide yourself with a good pruning saw, a strong, sharp pruning knife, a large and a small pruning shear, and a suitable ladder. In pruning make your cut so as to leave a small shoulder below, inclining the cut inwards so as to come out even above. Many orchards are ruined by cutting the branches too close to the body below, making a large and ugly wound which seldom heals over. When large branches are cut off, paint the wound with white lead paint to prevent cracking

THE APPLE ORCHARD.

Prune every year. Aim to develop and maintain a uniform, well balanced head. Avoid cutting off large limbs if possible. Prune during March. Note the habits of the tree; if spreading in growth confine your pruning more to the side branches, if pyramidal in growth, thin the center, so that the sun and air will have free access. Sun makes color: the richer the color, and larger the size the greater your profits. Don't prune off too much, but at the same time don't be afraid to take off where necessary. After a tree is planted the head should be trained in the right direction, and balanced so as to be able to carry a heavy weight of fruit without bending to the ground or breaking. We wish to impress the reader with the importance of heading in the young apple orchard each year; the cutting out of all suckers and shoots which might interfere with free circulation of air. It

Flowers are the sweetest things God ever made, and forgot to put a soul into.—Beecher.

also pays to thin the fruit. Fertilize to keep up the vitality and bearing power of the tree. A crop of crimson clover or field peas plowed under occasionally is of great benefit to the bearing orchard. Apply ashes whenever they can be obtained. Spray for sound and large fruit. It pays to plant good varieties. We recommend the **Winter Banana** apple as the finest, best and most profitable winter apple in cultivation. It bears very young, is hardy, very productive, a strong vigorous grower, and an apple famous for its high quality, beautiful color and shape. See colored illustration.

BLOCK OF WINTER BANANA APPLE TREES

Containing over 100,000 trees, ready to be dug for orchard planting. There can be no disappointment in planting such trees.

THE PEAR ORCHARD.

To produce the ideal tree, pruning the first few years is the most essential point. A rule which should be remembered is to prune trees so far as possible with a pruning knife or shears. The idea is to form the framework of the tree while young, or before it begins to bear. The first few years cut back the leading top shoots a third or a half of the preceding year's growth. Straggly growers like Clapp's, Vicar, Nellis, etc., should be pruned from below so as to keep the branches off the ground when fruiting; at the same time the tops should be shortened in. With varieties such as C. de Nantes, Kieffer, and others of erect growth, the pruning should be confined to heading in and thinning the top. Thinning is strongly advised. Cultivate constantly, and fertilize thoroughly. Remove all the black and scaly bark on the trunk, and large branches, with a sharp knife. Cut out the black surface bark down to the fresh under bark; don't overlook, as it will eventually kill the tree if left on. For market plant the C. de Nantes pear which ripens late and brings big prices. **Dwarf Pears.** Plant four to five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. Head in same as with Standard Pears, fertilize with stable manure.

THE PLUM ORCHARD.

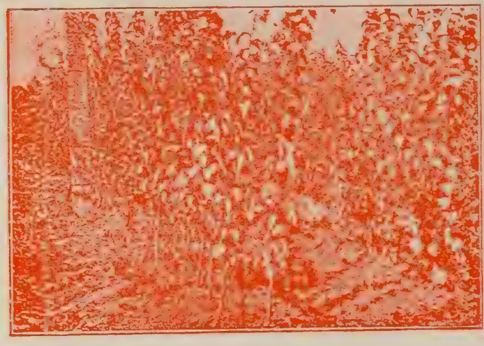
Feed the bearing plum orchard heavily with ashes and manure. Keep up the growth and vitality by constant and thorough cultivation. The plum is very likely to overbear, and it will pay to thin. Shortening in the tops, especially on young, fast growing trees, should not be overlooked each year, especially with Japan varieties; in some instances quite severely, from one-third to one-half of last year's growth. Spray for insects; see spraying page 16. Cut out black knot and burn the affected parts as soon as discovered. We recommend the Japan varieties for profits, also freedom from insects and diseases. Our leaders are Wickson, the latest and largest of all Japan varieties, also Burbank.

THE CHERRY ORCHARD.

Use ashes for fertilizer, spreading broadcast over the ground around the tree. Avoid banking up ashes against the body of the tree, as they will injure the bark and kill the tree. Remove suckers from trunks; head in some each year while the trees are young, and thin the tops moderately. Cherries will thrive in places where other trees would fail, and will bear fine crops under conditions very unfavorable to all other kinds of fruit. They respond, however, to good cultivation and are profitable to a degree, if cared for and sprayed. Watch the slug which eats the lining off the leaves. Apply slacked lime or dry ashes to destroy slugs. We are introducing this season the **Brusseler Braune Cherry,** originated in Poland, which we predict will occupy front rank among profitable and fine cherries. It ripens two weeks later than other sorts now in cultivation, is of Morello type, very hardy, fruit large, of brownish red, thick meat, small pit. See colored illustration.

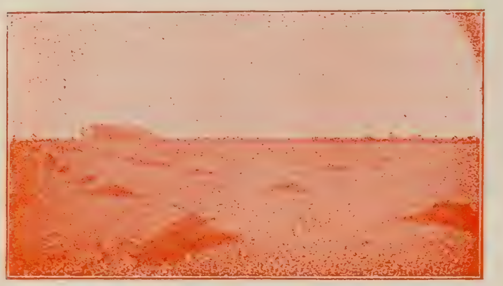
THE PEACH ORCHARD.

The matter of soil for a peach orchard we find from experience to be of less importance than we have formerly mentioned. Some great surprises have been sprung on us, since



QUINCES. ONE YEAR OLD.

LOOK LIKE TWO-YEAR OLD, don't they? A result of proper soil culture and whole root system. U C?



HERE LIES THE SECRET.

BETTER THAN A GOLD MINE IN KLONDIKE is the 100-acre field shown in above illustration. All will be planted the coming spring. Four successive crops of peas have been plowed under, and a good dressing of rich stable manure has been applied. Thus we lay the foundation for our future crop of trees. Come and see results.

writing up our last catalogue, and facts, though stubborn things, must be taken into consideration if we desire to be honest in our views. While we would not advise planting on heavy clay soil, yet, we find that fine fruit may be grown on almost any kind of soil. It is true some varieties prefer a light, while others seem to succeed best on a heavier soil, and it is well for those planting on a large scale to study these things to a certain extent. We would recommend good cultivation the entire season. Some will argue that it is wrong to cultivate a peach orchard after fruiting. We have watched these things for many years and have come to the conclusion that this theory is wrong. The best way is to keep the trees growing all the time during the summer and leave them to ripen up of their own account in the fall. If the soil is not worked so that the buds ripen in August, a new growth will often start just before the close of the growing season, causing the buds to swell, and new shoots to start, only to be injured by frost. We condemn summer pruning, except to keep off suckers The matter of pruning is of prime importance in peach culture. There are so many ideas among the leading growers about pruning, (some good, some foolish), that we must draw to a large extent on our own knowledge in laying down a method of pruning which should be followed by our thousands of patrons growing peaches. A peculiarity of the top is that it makes a much greater growth, under favorable conditions, than the root can possibly maintain in full vigor, especially during its first fruiting years. In pruning, the habits and peculiarities of varieties should be studied, as well as soil and location. Peaches naturally grow an open head, but in most cases it is necessary to thin for an open top, so that sunshine may reach the fruit, and produce color. The first year after planting be careful to form your head in the right proportion and shape. Prune to secure a body 24 inches from the ground to the first limb on bearing sized trees. Prune to three or four main branches the first year and these head in about one-third of growth. The second and third year head in a little closer and remove small branches one or two feet up on the large limbs. Aim to build up a strong framework, such as will carry a heavy crop of fruit. Remove suckers. Prune to umbrella shape, open in the center. Follow up the heading-in method right along, at first to build up the tree, and afterwards for the purpose of thinning the fruit, which in most all cases is set much too heavy. **Thinning** by hand and before there is much growth of seed is absolutely necessary when large and fine fruit is desired. Thin so as to keep the fruit two or three inches apart. Prune during March when tree is dormant. Apply ashes for fertilizer in liberal quantities, where the soil is deficient in potash ; this applies especially to sandy soil. For market select varieties of good size, fine color, high quality, and above all, hardy sorts and good shippers ; varieties like "Banner," and "New Prolific," which will always command the markets, no matter how plentiful fruit may be. It will pay the reader to study into the high qualities and market value of these great fruits, and to read the indorsement by growers and authorities. See illustrations and descriptions.

THE VINEYARD.

For a vineyard select a good, healthy, strong soil, well drained, and if possible, an elevated location ; if sloping towards the South, so much the better. Run the rows North and South. Plant eight feet apart each way. Plow deep, or subsoil the ground before planting. Keep the soil well worked and use barnyard manure and ashes as fertilizer. Remove all sprouts coming out of the ground on bearing vines. Train your vines on wire trellises. Tie up the vines at least three times during the season. Heading in the overhanging branches on bearing vines to ripen the wood and fruit, should be done with a sickle or sharp corncutter about August 15th. Place the posts for wire trellises 24 feet apart. Brace the end post securely. Fasten the wire with staples driven three-fourths the way in. Posts should be at least 8 feet long and set 2½ feet into the ground. Fasten the first wire 24 inches, the second 44 inches and the third 64 inches from the ground. Use No. 11 wire. Plow shallow up to the vines in the Fall and away from them in the Spring, and cultivate thorougly during the Summer.

THE QUINCE ORCHARD.

Prune in tree form. Remove suckers and dead branches. Trim in symmetrical form ; thin out branches moderately in center when too crowded. Fertilize with rich stable manure ; cultivate often ; thin out when bearing too freely. Select a sandy or loamy soil.

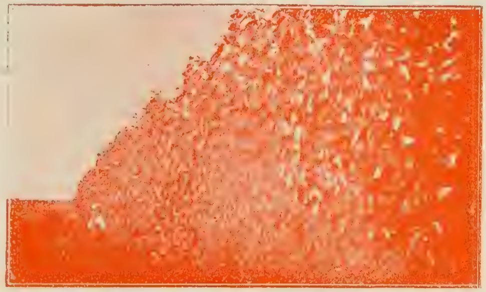
PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

First Season After Planting.—Cut back all young wood except two buds, allowing one of these to grow up.

Second Season.—If the cane has made a growth of 4 feet or over the first season, cut down to within 2 feet of the ground, allowing no more than four of the upper buds to grow ; all lower ones should be rubbed off during May. In case the vine has made but a feeble growth, it should be cut down again to two buds and treated same as the first season.

Third Season.– If the vine has made a strong and healthy growth the two previous years, two or three of the strongest canes should be left to produce fruit. These canes should be left about 2 feet long, starting at the first wire or a little below. In case the growth from the previous year is light, leave only two canes near the first wire about 12 inches long, all other suckers to be cut off.

After the third year good judgment should be used not to overtax the vine. Usually from 8 to 10 feet of young bearing wood evenly proportioned all over the vine, either as **canes or spurs** is about the right quantity of bearing wood to be left on a good healthy vine. One or two spurs three buds long should always be left near the first wire to produce new canes for the coming season. If trained for an arbor, all young shoots should be cut back to three buds after the fourth year, this produces a dense mass of wood and foliage and often an abundance of fruit of fair quality.



CAROLINA POPLAR. TWO YEAR.

A RUBBER NECK is required to stand before and look up at the tops of our two-year-old Carolina Poplar. You can almost see them grow.

AGENTS' DEPARTMENT.

A HEAP OF FUN.—Our agents frequently furnish amusement, as well as plenty of work for us to do, handling the orders. "I stade ofer nite wid a hors," stated one agent in his weekly report recently. Another writes: "Sent katalok (catalogue) and agents' pokitbuk." Fun, indeed!

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

One-third to one-half of the young wood should be cut off each year. Old stems which produce but little fruit should be cut out. On bearing plants remove all branches which hang over and touch the ground. Cultivate shallow and often. Apply rotted manure as fertilizer. For destroying insects see Spraying.

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.

After the young leading shoots have grown out about 20 inches the first season, pinch back to 12 inches. After the first season all young shoots should be pinched back according to their strength, to 18 to 30 inches from the ground. This should be done as soon as the shoots are high enough, beginning about the middle of May. Each leading cane should be pinched only once during the summer. All old canes should be cut out in the fall. Three or four of the best young canes should be left in a hill to bear fruit the coming season. All others should be cut close to the ground. The pruning should be done during March: this is done by cutting back all the side branches on the young canes to spurs 8 to 10 inches long. Red varieties of Raspberries are not as long lived as black sorts, and usually require replanting on new ground after three or four crops have been taken off. A sandy, black or gravelly loam is best. To prevent rust on Blackberries use Bordeaux mixture (See Spraying). Cut out all diseased canes. **For profits the Conrath Raspberry leads them all; it is early, very large, hardy, etc. See colored illustration.**

WONDERFUL GROWTH IN ONE SEASON.

A block of Carolina Poplars, showing six months' growth, measuring over ten feet high.

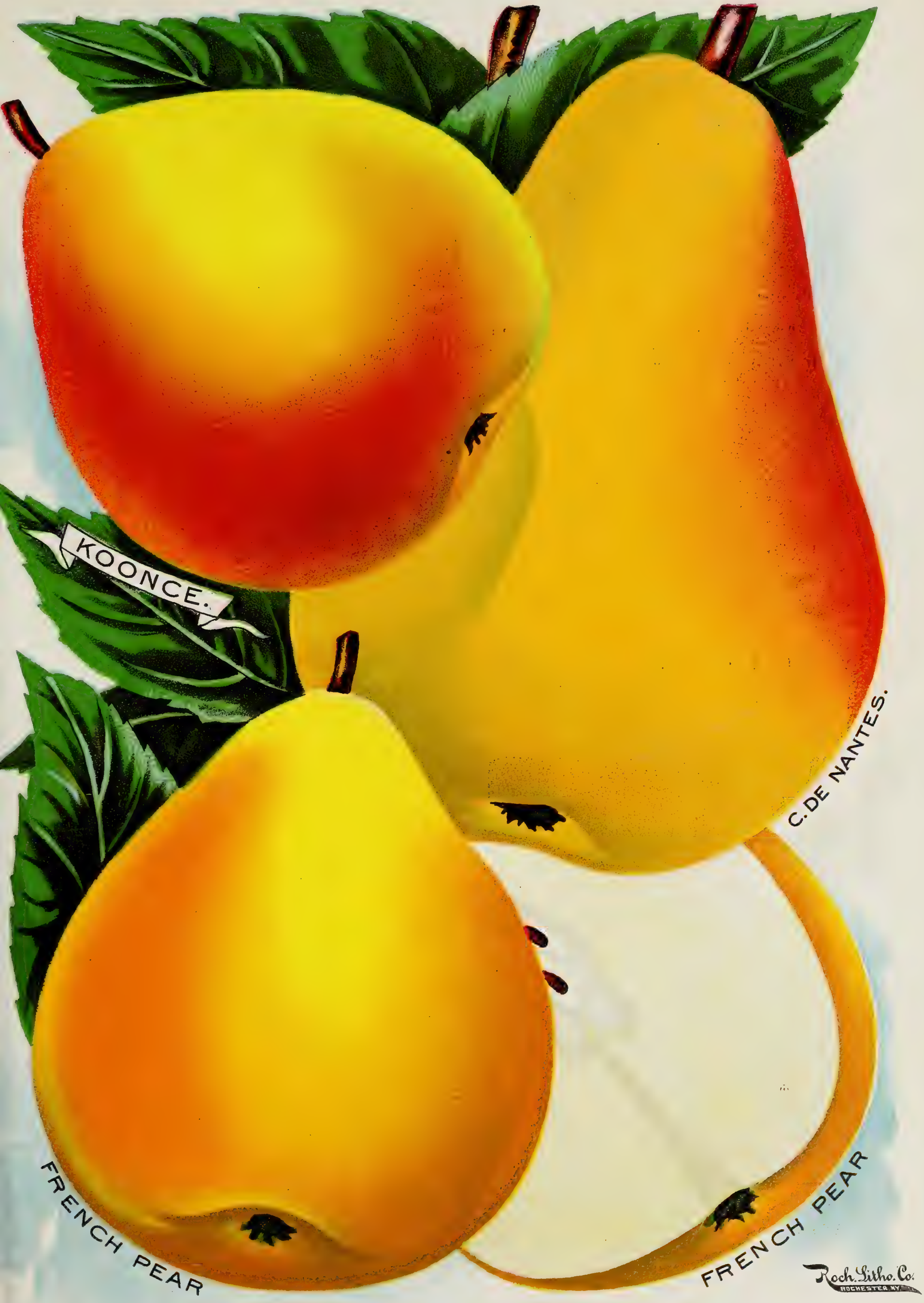
STRAWBERRIES.

The soil for Strawberries should be made very rich. A sandy or gravelly loam is best, a black loam next, then clay. For heavy soils only the most vigorous growers should be selected. Strawberries are of two classes: the Pistillate and the Staminate. The Pistillate sorts are destitute of the stamens and require a row of Staminate (or perfect flowering) sorts to be be planted among them at intervals not exceeding a rod; the former, if properly fertilized with good, perfect flowering sorts, are more prolific than those with perfect flowers, or the sorts known as Staminate. For field culture set in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart 12 inches in row; for garden, 15 inches apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce extra fine, large fruit keep in hills, pinching off all runners as soon as they appear. Apply vegetable manure, such as muck, rotten turf, wood soil, clover or other green crops turned under, also some ashes. In the fall, after the ground is frozen, spread a good covering of straw or leaves over the plants for protection during the winter and remove the covering before growth starts in the Spring. We advise early Spring planting. The first season all blossoms should be removed, so as to throw the entire vigor towards producing plants for the next season's crop. Usually after one crop is taken they should be plowed up, unless the plants are healthy and appear to be able to bear another crop. Old patches of Strawberries do not pay.

PART THREE.

Chapter on Marketing Fruit.

The subject of Marketing is one of great importance. Many who are successful in growing fruit for market are often inclined to trust to good luck in disposing of their products. **The question of marketing occurs to many about the time they are ready to ship.** Few realize the importance of organization and co-operation in marketing fruit. There have been some wonderful achievements along this line and some sad disappointments as well. The success in co-operative marketing seems to rest upon the managing power of the association, and also depends in great measure upon the honesty and sincerity of the growers. Few or many may club together and form an organization, appointing some interested party of business ability to attend to the selling, shipping, etc., allowing him a small remuneration for his services. It is a mistake to divide up shipments too much. Find a well known and established house in whom you can place your confidence,


KOONCE.
C. DE NANTES.
FRENCH PEAR
FRENCH PEAR
Roch. Litho. Co.
ROCHESTER N.Y.

C. De NANTES—Early winter. Most profitable pear in cultivation.
KOONCE—Very early. Highest quality. Claimed to be blight proof.
FRENCH PEAR—Grows 100 feet high. Great bearer. Rich, juicy, excellent.

Interior of our mammoth storage and packing cellar. The largest building of its kind in the world.

Greening Bros', private stables, conveniently arranged, on modern plan; an elegant home for our dumb and faithful friends.

and give them all of the business you can. Don't overlook the value of a home market, if you have one, and don't refuse a reasonably fair cash offer for fruit in the orchard. Be cautious in shipping to unknown parties. Treat with mistrust letters of alluring and tempting character. Try to keep posted on the market. Read one or more Horticultural papers; they are the best instructors as to markets, etc. Send us 50 cents for one year's subscription for the North American Horticulturist, a monthly fruit growers' Journal, published by us for the benefit of patrons. It tells all about markets, fruit crops, etc. Don't wait until the last moment before deciding what kind of package you are to use. It is poor economy to hire cheap, green, and unreliable help for picking and packing. Never tolerate rough and reckless handling of packages containing fruit. Haul fruit in a spring wagon. Ship directly after picking, as every moment's delay, decreases the value of tender fruits. Stamp your name and address on every package; mark on the outside of every package the variety contained. Avoid shipping soft fruits, such as berries, so as to reach the market on Saturday evening or Sunday morning. Remember that good choice fruit, well handled, properly graded, and neatly put up will always sell at good prices. Aim to grow such fruit, and then put it up in good shape. Ship in refrigerator cars if it is possible to obtain them, all kinds of small fruits, including peaches, plums and cherries, especially for distant points Fruit dealers are not fools, and it is a difficult matter to deceive them by dishonest packing. Establish for yourself a reputation for good and honest grading and packing. Secure strong and neat packages of full measure; don't try to pass off a short measure for a full one. In very warm weather cut holes in tight packages in which you are shipping fruit, for circulation of air. Give good full measure. Grade closely, pack honestly, pick carefully; sort out bruised fruit, and never mix windfall with hand-picked. All fruits should be hand-picked, and handled to avoid bruising. Windfalls should be marked on the outside of package, as such. When packing in barrels, kegs, or boxes, shake gently when half full and repeat when nearly full, to settle the fruit.

Marketing Apples.—Gather when ripe, before they drop or are blown off by the wind. Use good judgment as to the right time to gather. If picked too soon, poor flavor and wilting of the fruit will be the result; if left on the tree too long they will drop off and cause loss. Usually, the best time to pick Winter Apples is from September 25th to October 10th.

Place the fruit in barrels or boxes, put them in a cool, dry place, and let them remain open, standing on end, until ready for shipment: then empty carefully on straw, hay or blankets, re-sort and pack all sound fruit in barrels. Another method is to put them in a pile outdoors and cover well with straw or cornstalks, letting them remain in this condition until there is danger of them freezing, when they should be barreled up or put on shelves in a cool cellar. Always begin to pack (also mark the varieties and the grade) on the end intended for the head.

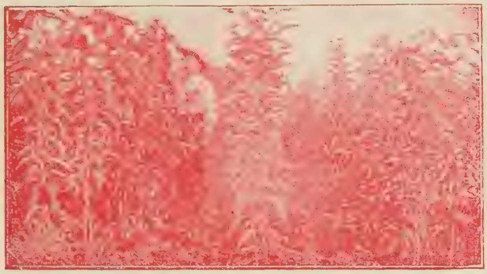
Use windfalls and culls for drying, cider, jelly or vinegar. **For a table apple of richest quality, for family use or market, the Winter Banana apple stands at the head.** No fruit grown excels this apple in flavor. It is large in size, perfect in shape, and beautiful beyond description. It bears full grown fruit in two years. The tree is thrifty and hardy. See illustration.

Marketing Pears.—Gather before they get too soft. Pick before they get thoroughly ripe. Early varieties soften quicker than late, and for this reason require quicker handling. Strong crates either half or full bushel, packed solid, are very appropriate for shipping pears. Make two grades, and don't ship culls. Plant the best varieties, such as **C. de Nantes, a variety that brings big money,** late in the fall and early winter. See illustration

Marketing Plums—Plums are classed with soft fruits and must be handled accordingly. Many of the European sorts are very poor shippers, and the growers are delighted at the

JAPAN IMPERIAL TREE.

Leaves 24 to 36 inches wide, fan shaped, with stems 15 to 24 inches long. Very rapid grower. A decided novelty for parks or front yard.



WINDSOR CHERRY. ONE YEAR OLD.

Attention is directed to the thrifty growth, large and healthy foliage; a result of whole roots, proper culture, rich and well tilled soil.

advent and introduction of a class of plums that can safely be shipped to distant markets, namely, the **Japan sorts**. We have kept "Burbank" and "Wickson" plums on shelves in the office for 30 days during very warm weather. Pick before getting soft. Ship or sell promptly. Use a strong, stiff Climax basket, either one-fifth or quarter bushel. If shipped in large baskets, they rarely ever reach their destination in good condition. Unless there is a through freight line affording quick transportation, we would advise shipping by express.

Marketing Peaches.—The peach business has undergone somewhat of a revolution the past 8 or 10 years. Ten years ago early sorts were considered the most profitable; lately early sorts have not only proven a failure in market but in many cases it would have paid the grower to let them rot on the trees rather than to have shipped them. We write thus to impress the reader with the importance of planting varieties that are firm, and good shippers. Such as Banner, New Prolific, Smock, etc. Those having early soft kinds, should arrange to dispose of them at home, as they rarely reach the market in condition to pay baskets and freight, and generally are the means of pulling the market down. Rather feed to the hogs than ship such fruit. **Grading and Packing.** We wish that we were able to put it down in words strong enough so that it would be fully understood by growers of peaches, how important it is, that the grading and packing be done straight and carefully; also that the fruit should average evenly throughout the package in size and quality. How many growers curse the commission merchant, when they are often to blame themselves. Few realize that failures in fruit growing are often the result of crooked or careless packing. The handling, packing and marketing of fruit has got down to a science, and the sooner fruit growers find this out the more successful they will be in marketing their fruit products. Pick carefully by hand. Handle with greatest care, grade every package, no matter how nice they appear on top. Bring under shelter and grade from benches or use a **peach grader.** We wish to add here, that **we are manufacturers of the "Ellithorpe" peach grader, which we can recommend as a machine which will grade out three exact sizes of peaches, and which we guarantee will not injure the fruit in the least. This grader has a capacity of over 500 bushels per day, and with one man will do the work of grading that would require 15 to 20 people. The price of this wonderful machine has been reduced to $25.00.** In packing shake the package gently from time to time until filled. Ship only two grades, and mark each grade on the outside of package. Sell or ship immediately after packing. Haul with spring wagon. Sort out all soft fruit before packing; throw it away, rather than mix in and spoil the sale of good fruit. Go over your trees at least three times, picking the best colored and ripest each time. Consult dealers and shippers as to kind and size of package to be used, and get a full supply in time to avoid disappointment and loss. Cover fruit with a cloth to keep off dust and sun. Sell all you can at home if you can get fair prices, and ship the balance.

Marketing Quinces.—Pick when golden yellow, except **Champion**, which colors after being picked, and should be picked later than Orange. Handle quinces as carefully as peaches, as every bruise will turn brown and spoil the looks of the fruit.

Marketing Grapes.—Gather when fully colored and sweet. Too many grapes are picked too green, and are a great detriment to the market early in the season. Unripe grapes are injurious to health, and are relished by no one. While picking handle very carefully, lay them gently into the basket. Use a strong stiff basket, eight or ten pound. Two pickings should be made, as those most exposed to the sun will ripen first. Use a spring wagon for hauling. Grapes may be kept for a considerable length of time after picking, and even into the winter, if handled with great care, and if kept in a cool cellar or storage, where the air is not too damp, and the temperature even.

Cultivate kindness—and a crop of Banner Peaches.

NEW PROLIFIC PEACH ORCHARD of John Clark, Chelsea, Mich., crop of 1898; yield, 700 bushels per acre, of which ninety per cent sold as first-class fruit.

OUR C DE NANTES PEAR ORCHARD, containing twenty-five acres. A source of great profit

Marketing Berries.—Provide neat crates and baskets. Do not be tempted to use a dirty basket or crate, even if given you. In selling, everything depends on having fine, large fruit put up in attractive packages.

Give each picker a stand, which can be made of lath, to hold four quart boxes, and instruct them, and see to it that they handle the berries much more carefully than they do eggs. If you have a good variety and have cared for them well, there will be very few small ones. Round up the box well and turn the stem ends of the top strawberries down. This gives a showy appearance, and is much better than topping off with extra large ones. Customers like to receive a full quart, and just as good berries at the bottom as at the top of the basket. For a market five hundred miles or more distant, berries **must** be picked in a very firm and partially green condition and shipped per express. This condition can only be learned by experience.

If possible, engage one party to take all your berries at a uniform price. An enterprising groceryman for your home trade, and a reliable commission merchant if you are obliged to send to a city. You will not be likely to make a bargain in advance with a commission merchant unless your berries are well known to him. In a home market it is a great advantage to be able to deliver your berries and have them off your hands. Price paid pickers is two cents for red, one and one-half cents for black-caps, and fifty cents per bushel for picking **Conrath Raspberries**. This variety, on account of its large size and large clusters of fruit, will fill a quart basket quicker than any other sort. One girl last season **actually earned $2.50 in one day in our Conrath patch** at fifty cents a bushel. It is not to be wondered at that the different Agricultural Experiment Stations where it has been tested give it such high praise. Women are preferred as pickers, then girls, then boys. To have picking well done requires close supervision. To be successful, your picking must be well done at any cost.

Avoid jolting in carrying berries to market or depot. Have commission men report condition on arrival, and bring every influence to bear on railway and steamboat men to have them handle the crates carefully.

Marketing Currants.—Currants are to be picked when fully ripe, and shipped either in one quart boxes, the same as berries, one-half bushel shallow crates or boxes, or Climax grape baskets.

Marketing Gooseberries.— Usually, the proper time to pick gooseberries is just before they begin to ripen, while yet green. On account of their strong and tart taste they are very desirable for canning, pies and jelly. They also make one of the finest and most palatable catsups of any fruit grown; if this is new to you, "try it," and you will be surprised. When the fruit is left to ripen on the bushes the berries are very sweet and delicious, and there is occasionally a good demand for ripe berries; it is always well to find out from the merchant who handles your gooseberries whether he wishes them green or ripe. One of the best packages to use in shipping gooseberries is the Climax 12 to 15 pound grape basket; one-half bushel crates or boxes are also very desirable. A good way to clean gooseberries, after being gathered, is to run them through a fanning mill, with cloth over the sieves; use judgment in applying this method, so as not to bruise the berries. Gooseberries are classed with hard fruits, and can be shipped long distances.

Winter Banana Apple.

Winter Banana Apple, The King of Market Apples, Richest flavored fruit ever introduced; large, smooth, very beautiful, red cheeked, bears large crops in two years Hardy for cold climates. Every tree "Trade Marked."

Brusseler Braune Cherry, New, Latest of all Cherries. Morello type, very hardy, wonderfully productive, dark red, large, handsome, most profitable of all

This book is protected by U. S. Copyright. Don't Infringe.

BRANCH OF BURBANK PLUM, taken from a three-year-old tree. Fruit picked from this tree and laid away in our office on a shelf wrapped in wax paper, kept 30 days in perfect condition.

PART FOUR.

Chapter on Spraying.

Spraying is to destroy insects, to ward off fungous disease in its various forms, to improve the quality of fruit, or to stimulate the growing functions of trees; if done at the right time and in the right way, it is exceedingly profitable. The necessity of spraying is recognized by all successful fruit growers and horticulturists in general throughout the country. Our treatise would be incomplete without giving information on spraying; we accordingly publish a spraying calendar which contains all that is necessary to know to successfully combat the insect pests and fungous diseases which infest orchards, vineyards and gardens, and damage or destroy fruit crops.

NOTE.—Get a spraying apparatus of a size commensurate with the area of your orchard. In the use of the various solutions, much care should be given to their proper strength, and to the purity of the chemicals. See that the solutions are kept continuously stirred. Spray late in the afternoon or in cloudy weather, except where noted below. Use pure, clean water. Run the solutions through a screen. Mount the apparatus on a cart or wagon. Use the celebrated "Vermorell Nozzle." Use a strong hose, of sufficient length to spray one or more rows at a time. For large trees use a pole to elevate the nozzle up into tree. Write us for low prices on a first class spraying outfit.

SPRAYING FORMULAS.

KEROSENE EMULSION.—In making the kerosene emulsion for spraying trees for lice, be sure to follow the correct method: Dissolve in two quarts of water one quart of soft soap, or ¼ pound of hard soap, by heating to the boiling point. Then add one pint of kerosene oil and stir violently for from three to five minutes. This may be done by using a common force pump and putting the end of the hose back into the mixture again. This mixes the oil permanently, so that it will never separate and it may be diluted easily at pleasure. This mixture should be diluted to twice its bulk with water or about 14 times as much water as kerosene. The kerosene emulsion is successful in destroying cattle lice and sheep ticks, as well as all varieties of plant lice.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—Four pounds of sulphate of copper are dissolved in six gallons of water; in another vessel four pounds of fresh lime are slaked in six gallons of hot water. After the latter solution has cooled, slowly turn it into the other solution and add twenty-eight gallons of water. This, when all is thoroughly mixed and strained, is ready for use. In straining this mixture reject all the lime sediment, using only the clear liquid; strain the whitewash through a coarse gunny sack stretched over the head of a barrel.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.—Dissolve one pound of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage. It must be used in spring before the buds break.

FOR ROSE BUGS AND PLANT LICE.—Quassia chips one pound; boiling water three gallons. Apply as a spray to rose bushes, and to kill plant lice.

TOBACCO FOR APHIS, PLANT LICE, FLEAS, ETC.—Tobacco one pound; boiling water three gallons. Strain when cool, and use. Very effective, especially on green plant lice, on roses and apple trees.

FOR SAN JOSE SCALE.—For Winter Wash. Use two pounds of whale oil soap to one gallon of water; spray or wash while solution is warm. **For Summer use when trees are in foliage.** Spray with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five parts of water. Several treatments may be necessary to entirely destroy the scale.

Speak kind words and you shall hear kind echos. Plant good trees and you shall reap good fruit.

BLOCK OF BANNER PEACH TREES. FOUR MONTHS' GROWTH.

Attention is directed to the fine and almost complete stand of trees, large, clean, and healthy foliage, straight and smooth bodies, large and thrifty growth. With such trees we hope to reach the greatest possibilities in the nursery business. It is our aim to be strictly "**up to date**" in every respect. **Try us and see.**

PARIS GREEN AND LONDON PURPLE.—Never use stronger than one quarter pound to 50 gallons of water. Slake thoroughly with hot water two pounds of lime and mix with the water. Be sure to have the lime well slaked before mixing.

SPRAYING APPLES.—For prevention of apple scab fungus on both leaves and fruit, spray with Bordeaux mixture before blossoms open. To destroy the aphis or plant lice, spray with kerosene emulsion before the pests appear. To destroy the codling moth, canker worm and curculio, spray with Paris green or London purple, ¼ pound in 40 or 50 gallons of water, soon after blossoms fall, and again two weeks later, using at the same time the Bordeaux mixture for the apple scab. To destroy the web worm, spray with London purple or Paris green as soon as they appear. This application should be made during the middle or the day, when the worms are out of their webs feeding on the leaves

SPRAYING CHERRIES.—For insects, and diseases of the Cherry, spray with the same materials and at the same periods as recommended for apples.

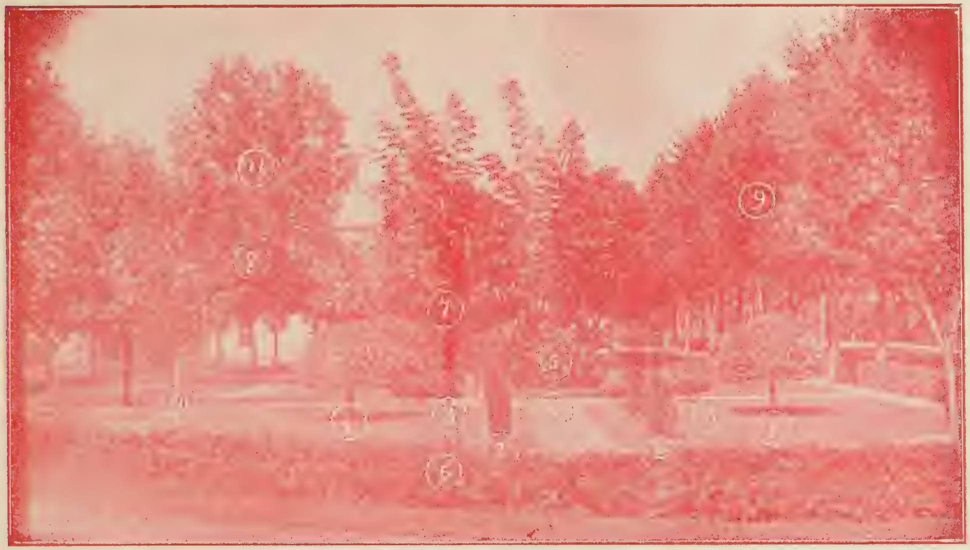
SPRAYING PEARS.—The pear slug can easily be destroyed by dusting air slaked lime over the trees or using Paris green, 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water, as soon as it begins operations. Pear and Quince leaf blight can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The codling moth and curculio should be treated the same as recommended for apple trees.

SPRAYING PLUMS.—Destroy the aphis with kerosene emulsion applied with a fine spray nozzle. The curculio can be destroyed by spraying with 3 ounces Paris green to 40 gallons of water. First application should be made as soon as blossoms have fallen, and repeated at intervals of a week or ten days. Four applications should be sufficient. The addition of Bordeaux mixture to the above applications will increase their efficiency and help to control black knot, rot and other fungous diseases. Other insect enemies of the plum will be destroyed by this method, but in all cases be particular to keep the poison and water constantly stirred. For shot hole fungus, spray with copper sulphate solution, before buds start in the spring, and with Bordeaux mixture in mid-summer. For slugs use same as for pear.

SPRAYING PEACHES.—If attacked by the peach aphis, spray with kerosene emulsion. The plum curculio frequently attacks the peach, in which case spray with Paris green, three ounces to 50 gallons of water, adding also two pounds of lime; be sure to keep it well stirred and use with caution. Never use Paris green or London purple on peach trees unless lime is added. **For curl leaf** spray before buds start in the spring with copper sulphate solution, apply thoroughly. After buds have started spray with Bordeaux mixture, and repeat again in about ten days. Plant varieties that are less subject to curl leaf, such as New Prolific, Banner, etc.

For Grape Rot and Mildew use the Bordeaux Mixture.

SPRAYING CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.—To destroy the worms spray with Paris green, one ounce in twelve gallons of water, as soon as the worms appear. For the second brood use powdered hellebore. To destroy the yellow aphis spray with kerosene emulsion early in the season. To prevent mildew, use one-half ounce potassium sulphide to one gallon of water.



THE IMPROVEMENT OF A HOME GROUND, ILLUSTRATED.
(Section of "Greening Park," 100 by 150 feet.)

Above is an illustration of a portion of one of our parks, the part shown lying to east of the residence of C. E. Greening, a portion of which is seen in the background. This park was planned and planted for the sole purpose of beautifying the surroundings of a home. How well we have succeeded in this, we leave for our readers to decide. We know that it suits us and that visitors express their admiration. The thought occurred to us that this beautiful little park would be a fit subject for illustration in this catalogue, as it will likely convey ideas for the improvement and embellishment of a yard, which may prove of use to our patrons.

To the right of the cut is shown a section of the highway—Greening Avenue—a macadam roadway, built at our own expense, lined on either side with a double row of **Silver Maples**, (**fig. 9**); bordering the park on three sides, is an **Arbor Vitæ** hedge, (**fig. 6**) so pruned and cared for as to present symmetry pleasing to the eye. To the left of the park, bordering a driveway leading to the residence and to the highway, are two rows of **Norway Maples**, terminating, as will be seen, among a thick cluster of trees, consisting of twelve **Norway Maples**, (**fig. 8**), planted in a group, in a square. These, with their compact heads and large dark green foliage, form a pleasing contrast with the more open and spreading **Box Elders** or **Ashleaved Maples**, (**fig. 7**). Two umbrella shaped **Kilmarnock Willows**, (**fig. 1**), fill up what would otherwise appear a vacant square and add grace and beauty to the scene. The cute little ball shaped trees, (**fig. 3**), are **Tom Thumb Arbor Vitæ**, these border a gravel walk around the centre bed and consist of a group of sixteen trees pruned in the shape of a ball with short stems about six inches high. The tapering or pyramidal trees (**fig. 2**), are **Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ**, of which there are eight, four on each side of the centre bed. The large tree with spreading branches, (**fig. 11**), is a stately **Carolina Poplar**, towering far above the nestling cottage, and affording protection against the scorching rays of the sun, as well as serving to make the scene more complete and beautiful. To the left, (**fig. 10**), stands a shapely **Cutleaved Birch.** At the season when the photograph was taken, the centre bed, some twelve feet in diameter, was filled with stately **Cannas** (**fig 5**), their large glossy foliage and gorgeous flowers of varigated color presenting an imposing appearance. Where the **Cannas** are now, was in the early spring a mass of gorgeous **Tulips**; beyond these, nearer the house, was a magnificent bed of **Hyacinths**, (see page 23). Two beds not in sight on the picture, one on either side, are filled with **Geraniums** and **Coleus** in all shades.

The size of this beautiful spot, presenting the combined efforts of both man and nature, is but 100 feet wide by 150 feet in length. It will be noticed that it contains but few flowers. We love flowers, but like to see them massed in groups or as a border for a garden, or even as a banking for the house. Where shade is desired there should be plenty of trees. A well kept lawn, dotted and lined with trees, shrubs and plants, is always charming. Well kept gravel walks, such as are shown in the picture, (**fig. 4**), add grace and beauty.

Dear reader, it does not require a very large yard, nor a great amount of money, to have all this beauty and pleasure. In these days of hustle and toil, of strenuous effort and sharp competition, it is refreshing, indeed, to retire at the close of day in the hot summer months, to a place of repose and comfort among the trees and shrubbery, where man is drawn closer to nature and nature's God.

It is remarkable how Trees and Shrubbery will beautify and enhance the value of a home.

A WONDERFUL CROP OF NEW PROLIFIC PEACHES.

700 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

So much has been written and said commendatory of the **New Prolific Peach,** its wonderful productiveness, its high quality and its remarkable money producing power, that little remains to be mentioned. There are times, however, when exceptions to this rule must be made in order to bring out in their true light the characteristics which go to make up a first-class market fruit. And so it occurs that we are privileged in showing a photographic illustration of that famous "New Prolific Orchard," the property of Mr. John Clark, of Chelsea, Michigan. A careful estimate made by Mr. Clark of the 1898 crop from this orchard of 500 trees (all New Prolifics), gives the **average yield of 700 bushels per acre.** A visit to this orchard by the writer, just previous to harvesting of this wonderful crop of fruit was a complete surprise. **Fully ninety per cent of the crop went as first-class fruit,** something we have never seen before on trees so laden. This orchard was planted in 1892, **began to bear the second year,** and excepting one year has borne a heavy crop each year. The fruit is always of the highest order, and with the exception of the Banner peach is richer and finer in quality than any peach grown.

Thus is recorded the great triumph of one of our own introductions, and thus we hope to hold the confidence of the American people in the other good things we have introduced in late years, the **Winter Banana Apple, Banner Peach, Brusseler Braune Cherry, Conrath Raspberry, C. de Nantes and French Pear.**

BRUSSELER BRAUNE CHERRY.

This very promising new cherry, originated in East Poland, Europe. It was brought to this country about ten years ago, and put on trial at various experiment stations. Little was known of it until trees began to bear, when indications of marked superiority were shown. Prof. L. R. Taft pronounces it the best cherry on trial at the Agricultural Experiment Station of Michigan. Tree is a stronger grower than Richmond, perfectly hardy and a wonderful producer of fine large fruit, of rich brown color; it is of highest quality and very beautiful. Ripens four to five weeks later than Richmond, when all varieties of cherries are gone. This means big prices, and a sure growing demand. We have the greatest confidence in the superiority of this cherry, and propose to back up our claim by offering

A REWARD OF $100 IN CASH

to any person furnishing satisfactory proof of the existence of a variety of cherries more valuable for market. We know of no better way to emphasize our confidence. **A trade mark tag will be attached to each tree to protect the public from fraud and deceit.**

The Brusseler Braune leads all Cherries. The best for market.

RIVER RAISIN VALLEY NURSERIES
NURSERIES

GREENING BROS.' FAMOUS MEETING OF HORTICULTURISTS.
Photograph of the Company Taken After a Tour Through the Nursery Grounds.

Not content with having merely the certificate issued by the State Inspector of Orchards and Nurseries, we determined to obtain if possible the opinion of leading fruit growers and others as to the condition of our nurseries, the kind of stock which we raise, etc. Accordingly we issued special invitations to a large number to come and inspect our stock and look over our grounds. The invitation was accepted by about three hundred fruit growers and leading horticulturists from different sections, and among them several representatives of the press. We realized that walking through nursery rows is rather fatiguing work, and our first move was to take our guests to the Hotel Lotus, a large summer resort on the shore of Lake Erie, where a sumptuous dinner had been prepared for them. After two hours had been devoted to supplying the wants of the inner man, boats were taken to convey the party to our offices and grounds. Here the guests separated in squads and started on their tour of inspection. What they saw is well expressed in one of the papers, the editor of which was in the party. He said :—

" The nurseries consist of 600 acres, and to give some idea as to their extent it is only necessary to say that in addition to the enormous quantities of small fruit plants disposed of every year there is an annual output of 1,000,000 pear trees, 1,000,000 peach trees, 500,000 each of plum and cherry, and 800,000 apple trees. Last spring one shipment amounted to $47,000, of which sum $22,000 was paid in cash at the time of delivery.

After inspecting the nursery the party returned to the office, where a lunch had been prepared, and immediately afterwards an impromptu meeting was called, the band played, and speeches were made. It was while the guests were thus assembled that the photo was taken. The speakers all had a good word for Greening Bros.' stock. One enthusiastic grower said : " The half has not been told me. If I were to plant 500 acres I would buy every tree from Greening Bros." Another expressed himself—" May Greening Brothers live forever, and may we never die." Another one said : "I have visited many nurseries, but the stock of trees I have seen today excels in all respects any that I have ever seen. This firm deserves success and is getting it."

A representative of a newspaper published in Essex County, Canada, wrote :—

" It will pay any man who wants first-class trees to visit this nursery. One could not help being struck with the uniform size and shape of the trees. No unsightly knots, no dwarfed or crooked trees, no diseased plants are seen, and our ideas of what a first-class tree should look like were considerably changed, as we compared their trees with those we have been in the habit of purchasing. Peach trees of only four months' growth stand six feet high. They seem unable to grow stunted, deformed, gnarled and twisted little trees like those imposed on the people of Essex County last spring, from Eastern nurseries."

Another Editor wrote—

" The millions of trees were the finest ever seen. Smooth, straight, thrifty trunks, free from disease and insects."

Headed by the band the party marched through the streets of Monroe, to see the town, nearly all being strangers.

The State Inspector's certificate is all right, but we value the certificate of such a body of " inspectors " as this far more highly. The name and address of any one who was in the party will be furnished on request, and we invite any one who may be interested to visit our nurseries at any time and see for themselves.

The unqualified endorsement of representative horticulturists makes us justly proud.

OUR HUMBLE BEGINNING IN 1883.

IT HAS been beautifully stated by Nicholas Rowe, one of England's foremost poets of the eighteenth century, that "The wise and active conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them; sloth and folly shiver and shrink at sight of toil and danger and make the impossibilities they fear."

When we started this business, in 1883, not the remotest thought ever entered our minds that such an humble beginning was to be the inception of an enterprise which stands today at the head of American nursery industries, unsurpassed in completeness and magnitude. **We had no money at the start, all the resources at our command consisting of a cheap horse, a cultivator, a shovel, a hoe, a plow, an old wagon and harness and thirty acres of land.**

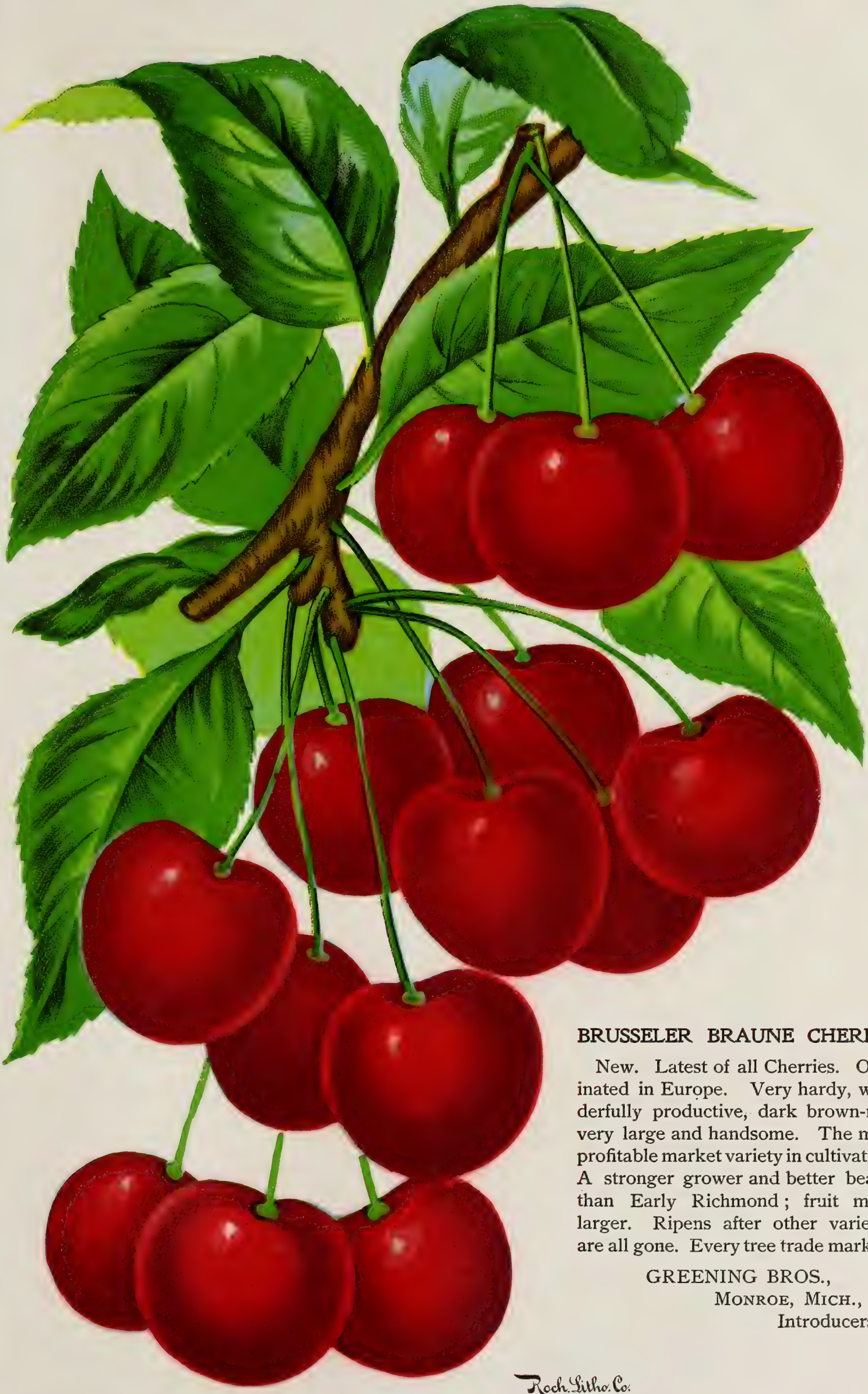
Our environments in early life were not such as would tend to establish mental attainments of a high order. Our father, who started in the nursery business in 1857, managed by hard work and patient application, to give us boys a fair common school education, which maturity, experience and opportunity finally developed into business talent. Our inheritance from him was better than money; it was Industry, Courage, Pluck, Will Power and Morality, which qualities he possessed in a marked degree.

God gives Success to the Industrious. It was not until 1891 that we awoke, felt our possibilities and developed them. We did not shrink from conquering the many difficulties which presented themselves, up to that time, in a degree trying in the extreme. Many were the vicissitudes; frequent were the failures. A siege of sickness, lasting over seven years, was the lot of the junior member, Charles E.; two complete failures in our first plantings almost disheartened us, but we did not give up trying. **"DON'T GIVE UP BOYS" is the password which has led us on to success.**

And, when we look back at the wonderful progress and consider the present magnitude of our business, the great triumph we have achieved by careful application and steadfast perseverance during these years of active business life, a feeling of pride and gratitude enters our hearts which words fail to express.

Our first horse, "Little George," now 34 years old, as he looks today.

Did you read our treatise? Eh? Did you?

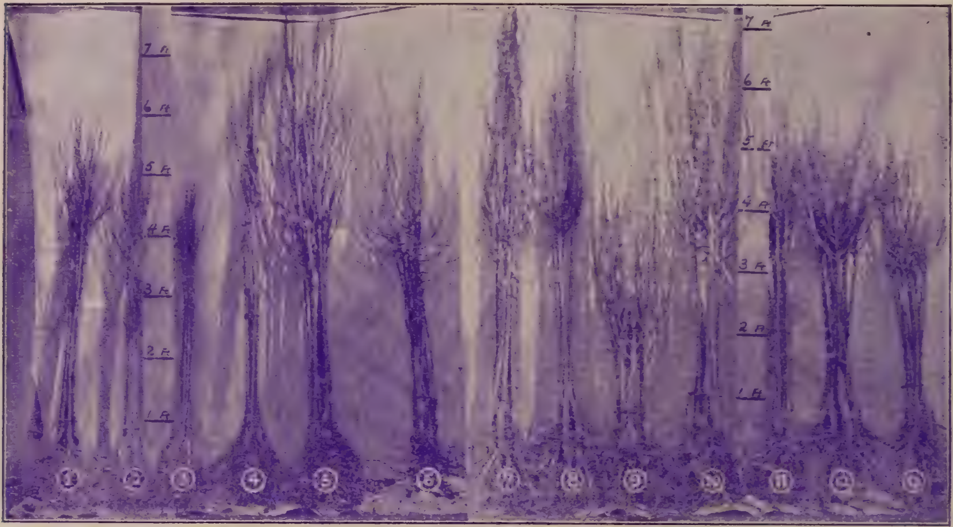


BRUSSELER BRAUNE CHERRY.

New. Latest of all Cherries. Originated in Europe. Very hardy, wonderfully productive, dark brown-red, very large and handsome. The most profitable market variety in cultivation. A stronger grower and better bearer than Early Richmond; fruit much larger. Ripens after other varieties are all gone. Every tree trade marked.

GREENING BROS.,
Monroe, Mich.,
Introducers.

Roch. Litho. Co.
ROCHESTER, N.Y.



GREENING'S WHOLE ROOT TREES.

The illustration and matter contained on this page, is presented primarily for the purpose of showing the essential points which go to make a first-class tree. We think we may reasonably be permitted to mention that a large amount of nursery stock which is annually delivered is far from being first-class in point of quality, size and root. First-class trees should have smooth, clean, fresh and healthy bodies, strong, healthy and vigorous roots, and the grades should be as even as possible, both in height and caliber, not overgrown or undersized. In late years the handling and grading of trees is regarded by a few careful propagators as a science. Planters look for the best and are willing to pay fair living prices for good, healthy and reliable stock. Such planters invariably have the best orchards, while those who continually figure to narrow down the profits of the nurserymen often have the poorest orchards and in some instances none at all. One needs only to look around and observe a little to be apprised of this fact. Isn't it remarkable and surprising to see how some planters will permit themselves to be imposed upon by "cheap stock nurserymen" time and time again? Among the group of "whole root trees" may be seen one bundle of "piece root trees." It is true these piece root trees may be grown at about half cost, but whether they are as good as whole root trees is a matter to be considered by the planter. Many nurserymen try to increase their gains by growing piece root trees, but it is at the expense of the planter.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATION.

1 **Banner Peach Trees.**—One year from bud, first-class 4 to 6 feet high, on Tennessee natural peach root.
2. **Banner Peach Trees** —One year from bud, medium size, 3½ to 4½ feet high, on Tennessee natural peach roots.
3. **Banner Peach Trees.**—One year from bud, No. 2, size 2½ to 3½ feet high, on Tennessee natural peach roots.
4. **Wickson Plum Trees.**—(Japan)—One year from bud, 4 to 6 feet high, on imported French Myrobolan whole roots.
5. **Lombard Plum Trees.**—Two years from bud, first-class 5 to 7 feet high, on imported French Myrobolan whole roots.
6. **BUNDLE OF PIECE ROOT TREES.**—Three years old.
7. **Standard Pear Trees.**—Two years old, first-class, 5 to 7 feet high, on imported French pear whole roots.
8. **Standard Pear Trees.**—Two years from bud, medium size, 4 to 6 feet high, on imported French pear whole roots.
9. **Dwarf Pear Trees.**—Two years from bud, first-class 3 to 4 feet high, on imported French Angers quince, whole roots.
10. **Winter Banana Apple Trees.**—Three year whole root grafts, first-class, 5 to 7 feet high, on French crab apple roots.
11. **Winter Banana Apple Trees.**—Three year whole root grafts, medium size, 4 to 6 feet high, on French crab apple roots.
12. **Brusseler Braune Cherry Trees** —Two years from bud, first-class, 4½ to 6 feet high, on imported French Mahaleb whole roots.
13. **Brusseler Braune Cherry Trees.**—Two years from bud, medium size, 3½ to 5 feet high, on imported French Mahaleb whole roots.

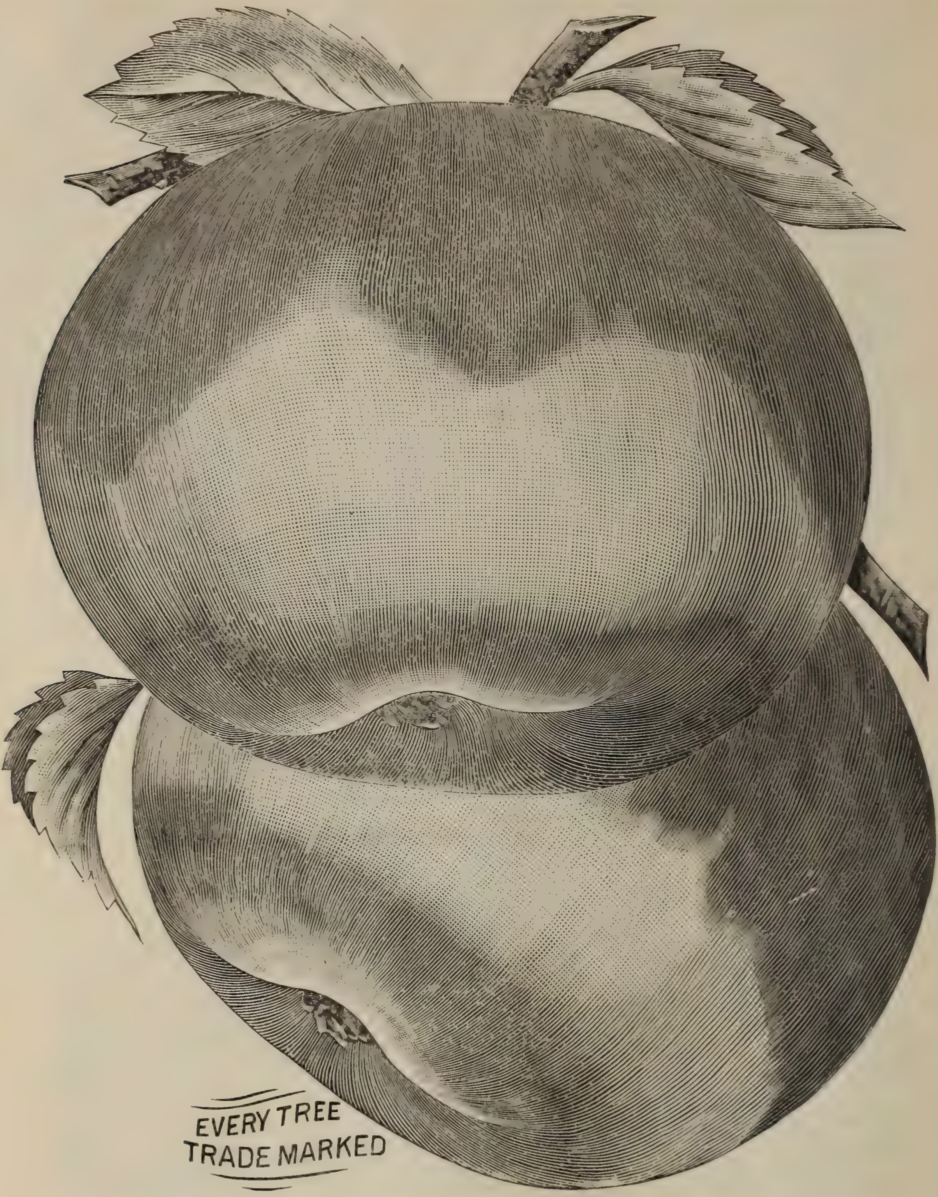
FRENCH PEAR.

THE GIANT PEAR TREE. GROWS 100 TO 150 FEET HIGH. YIELD, 100 TO 150 BUSHELS PER TREE.

THE tree shown in above illustration is one of a group of **French Pear Trees,** growing on our nursery grounds. The age of the tree shown, has been traced to be **over 100 years. The tree is over 75 feet high, and measures 95 inches around the girth.**

Fruit surpasses Bartlett for canning, being rich, spicy and juicy. The flavor is simply superb, and is retained in all its richness after cooking. For drying it excels all other varieties, the fruit containing a very large per cent of sugar, and the grain of the flesh being entirely distinct from other pears. The tree is very hardy and free from blight. Two years ago one of these monarchs was cut down in this city, on account of the construction of some buildings. It measured 125 feet in height, and when cut was found sound to the heart from stem to tip. At present there are about 20 of these mammoth French Pear trees in this locality, all of which were planted by the early French settlers. Some of them have **yielded over 100 bushels of pears in one year,** time and time again. See colored illustration of fruit in this catalogue.

The Winter Banana is the best apple grown.

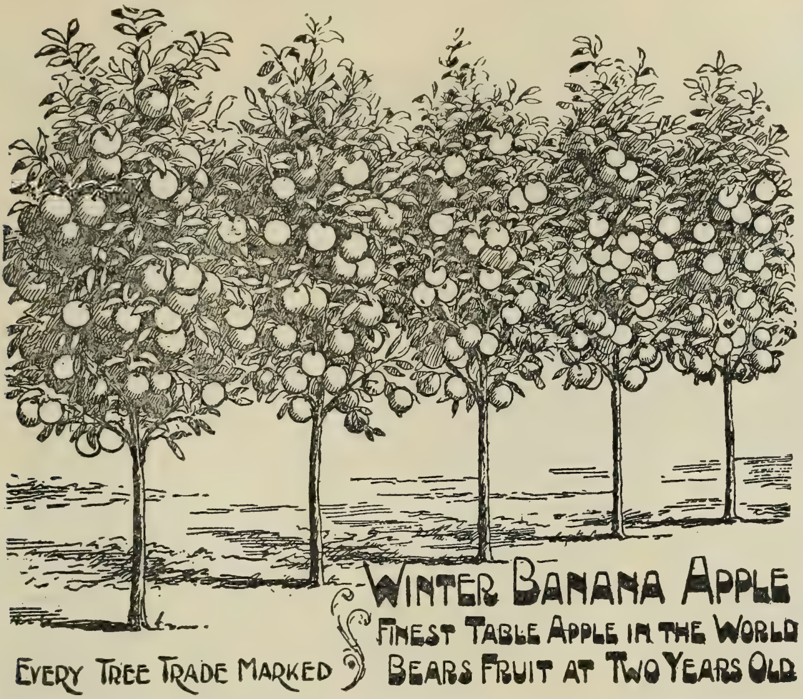


WINTER BANANA APPLE.

"THE CROWNED KING OF THE APPLE ORCHARD."

The "Ideal" Market Apple has been found in the Winter Banana. It has stood the severest tests. Tree is hardy and will succeed in very cold climates ; its wonderful productiveness will bring quicker and larger returns than any other apple in the orchard. The fruit has a richness of flavor that cannot be described. **It surpasses in aromatic taste the choicest pear, plum, apricot, peach, cherry or any other fruit grown**. If placed in a room one specimen of this apple will fill the entire room with an aroma of sweet perfume. The fruit is beautifully shaded and mottled with rich, bright red. Flavor very rich, spicy and aromatic. Flesh golden yellow, fine grained, firm and juicy. Tree a very strong grower, and will grow to be a tree of immense size, very suitable for lawn or shade, the leaf being nearly double the size of other apple sorts. **Big crops in two to three years.**

Read Opinions of Authorities, in this catalogue, on Banana Apple.


WINTER BANANA APPLE
FINEST TABLE APPLE IN THE WORLD
BEARS FRUIT AT TWO YEARS OLD
EVERY TREE TRADE MARKED

The Banana Apple

Originated twenty-two years ago at Adamsboro, Indiana, from the seed planted by Mr. D. M. Flory, and is, therefore, "an accidental seedling." The apple was brought to our notice in the year 1890, and upon discovering the sterling qualities, and rich aromatic flavor of the apple, we at once obtained control, and arranged for its dissemination. It required but a very short time for the Banana to find its way into the hearts of leading fruit growers, and the result has been a very large demand for the trees; so great, indeed, was the call for the Banana last season, that orders could be filled only in part, necessitating the holding over of hundreds of orders to be filled this year. **Trees were shipped to Europe, Japan, India, Australia, South America, New Zealand,** and, in fact, all countries of the world. We were compelled to buy more land, and increase our plantings of Banana, and hope in the future to be able to supply the rapidly increasing demand. To those wishing to plant, we would advise sending orders as early in the season as possible, so that the Banana trees may be reserved for them.

WHAT THEY SAY.

MINNESOTA EXPERIMENT STATION—"Extra quality for dessert purposes."
ORANGE JUDD—"Flavor unsurpassed, beautiful."
PROF. L. R. TAFT—"Beautiful, rich, aromatic; a promising table variety."
PROF. W. I. GREEN—"A good market variety."
PROF. McCLUER—"A very good market apple."
HOTEL WALDORF, NEW YORK—"Simply superb; fine table Apple."
PROF. L. H. BAILEY—"Very valuable; quality very excellent."
HOTEL CADILLAC, DETROIT—"The finest Apple for table use."
PRESIDENT R. MORRILL—"A first-class dessert Apple."

IT IS THE FINEST TABLE APPLE.—It is so acknowledged by leading authorities and fully demonstrated by the strong testimony of experienced horticulturists herein contained.

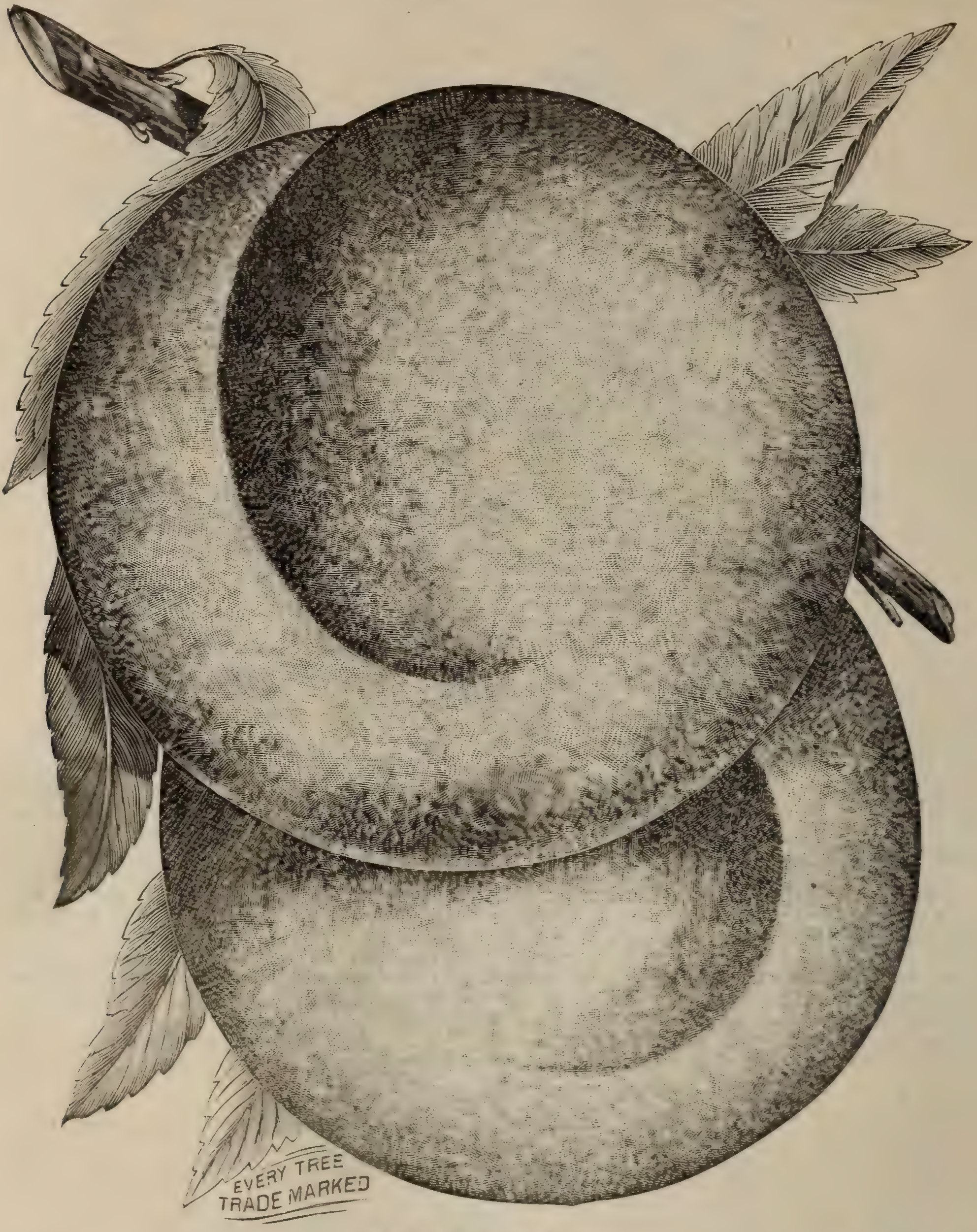
RICHNESS OF FLAVOR UNSURPASSED.—It has a richness of flavor which cannot well be described, a degree of excellence not found in other apples; surpassing apricot, pear, peach, plum and in fact all other fruits.

A WONDERFUL BEARER.—In this respect the Banana is entirely distinct from other varieties and a perfect wonder in itself. Apples weighing over ten ounces have been picked from trees two years old. Big paying crops the second and third year.

A STRONG GROWER AND HARDY.—The most vigorous grower in the nursery. Wood very hard, requiring a sharp knife to cut it. Adapted for the most severe climates.

AS A MARKET APPLE it sells quicker than any other apple on the market, as the fruit is very beautiful and showy. It brings big prices when others are cheap. A good shipper.

Life is short; "Plant the Banana Apple," it bears in two years.



BANNER PEACH.

AWARDED ten First Premiums at Canadian Fairs. Originated in the cold climate of Canada, the farthest north of any peach. **Has stood 25 degrees below zero** without the slightest injury to tree or crop. Original tree sprung from a seed, over 20 years ago, has borne 16 full crops. **A perfect freestone,** large, beautiful, very attractive; color deep yellow, with rich crimson cheek; flesh golden yellow, very firm and in quality equal to New Prolific, one of our strongest claims, as it is well known that late ripening peaches are poor in quality. Season last of Sept. to first of Oct. The very fact that **we paid $2,500 00 in cash for the Banner Peach,** we believe is sufficient reason to justify planters in becoming interested in this greatest of all market peaches of the future.

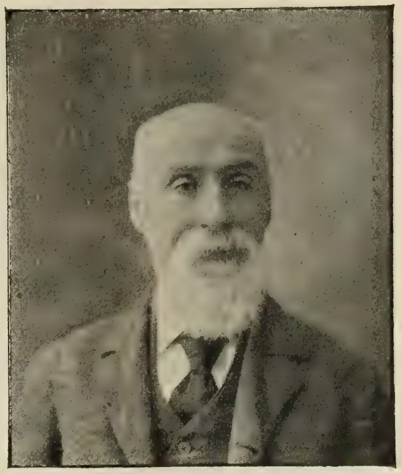
Warning.

The public is cautioned against accepting from any source trees purporting to be the **Banner Peach** unless the Blue **"Banner trade-mark tag,"** is attached to each tree.

Highest Award. Sixteen Crops. Hardy as the Apple.

GREENING BROS., Monroe, Mich.:—The BANNER peach originated with me twenty-two years ago, and grew from the pit of a large California peach, purchased at a fruit stand at Detroit, Mich. The tree in question has borne heavy crops annually, excepting no year, and THE BUDS OF SAME HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO BE HURT BY FROST. THE TREE IS FULLY AS HARDY AS THE APPLE. I was obliged to thin the fruit to save it from breaking down, owing to the large and weighty crop. When shown at the fairs it was AN EASY WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE against the peaches exhibited by expert fruit growers. The peach ripens late in September, and I have shown them at fruit shows in October. The fruit keeps well after being picked, and if gathered before becoming soft WILL KEEP IN GOOD CONDITION FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE. In keeping qualities it has no equal. The original tree has borne sixteen heavy crops of choice fruit. The fruit is always large and very handsome. Several times it has borne crops when all other varieties in Ontario failed. Pit is surprisingly small; flesh golden yellow, firm, juicy, rich, aromatic. My opinion is that the Banner is without exception the best market peach in cultivation.

JOHN MURRAY,
Originator of Banner Peach, Woodslee, Ontario.



MR. JOHN MURRAY,
Originator of Banner Peach, Woodslee, Ontario.

HON. G. H. MILLS.

The Favorite Peach at All Exhibitions.

The BANNER is the finest peach I have ever seen. It has always been an easy winner and the favorite peach at all exhibitions. I have watched the variety for many years and know it to be a heavy bearer and hardy. The fruit is large, round, with beautiful red cheek; flesh golden yellow, and ripens the latter part of September.

G. H. MILLS,
Leamington, Ont., Inspector of Orchards, Essex Co., Ont.

South Western Fruit Experiment Station, Leamington, Ontario.

My attention was attracted some years ago to the Peach Tree, now named BANNER, growing on the place of Mr. John Murray, Woodslee, Ontario, and I have watched the great success of this promising peach with more than usual personal interest. About six years ago I obtained a few buds from the original tree and raised three trees, which I planted on the experimental grounds, (under restriction of propagation.) These trees began to bear after two years. THE TREE IS A VERY HARDY VARIETY, THRIFTY, HEALTHY GROWER, AND FREE FROM CURL LEAF. It is very productive. The fruit is of large size, and can be compared with the celebrated New Prolific in quality, richness of flavor, and beautiful appearance, except that it ripens later. The flesh is firm, and I consider it one of the best shippers for long distances. I know of no other variety ripening at the same time or later of as good quality and fine appearance. IT IS IN EVERY RESPECT SUPERIOR TO THE CRAWFORD VARIETIES OR THE ELBERTA. I AM CONVINCED THAT IT WILL BE PLANTED VERY LARGELY, IF NOT EXCLUSIVELY, IN THE FUTURE AS A LATE PEACH.

W. W. HILBORN,
Manager South Western Experiment Station, Leamington, Ontario.

HON. W. W. HILBORN.

A Surprise to Me and Many Others.

I take great pleasure in giving my opinion of the BANNER peach, WHICH I HAVE JUDGED AT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS FOR MANY YEARS. Wherever it was exhibited I have always considered it the BEST PEACH ON THE TABLE, in fact, it was always A SURPRISE TO ME AND MANY OTHERS. In color it resembles Late Crawford; the quality, however, is very much better, fully as large, but more round in shape, and ripens after Late Crawford. I was judge at a number of County Shows, where the Banner was on exhibition, and believe it to be WITHOUT AN EQUAL AS A MARKET PEACH. It also has a very small pit. The original tree is now over twenty years old, and has BORNE THE HEAVIEST CROPS I HAVE EVER SEEN. In conclusion, I believe this peach to have GREATER MERITS THAN I HAVE DESCRIBED.

JOHN MITCHELL,
Leamington, Ont., Authority and Judge at Horticultural Exhibitions.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

MR. GEO. W. CADY.

The Great Market Peach of the Future.

From what I have seen and heard of the BANNER peach, it is my candid opinion that it will become THE GREAT MARKET PEACH OF THE FUTURE. Indeed, it seems to fill the requirements of a first-class peach in every respect better than any variety which has ever come to my notice. In recent years many valuable varieties of peaches have been introduced, among them being the Elbert Crosby, Lemon Free, Beer's Smock, etc., all of which, however, are lacking in either one respect or another. The Banner has proven beyond a doubt, to be not only very hardy in tree and bud, but free of disease, such as curl-leaf, blight, etc., so frequently found in Elberta and other varieties of Southern origin. It is the richest peach I have ever eaten; large, beautiful in color and appearance. firm and a good shipper for long distance. Too much cannot be said of the merits of this peach. MR. GEO. W. CADY.

Ruthven, Ont., Prominent Horticulturist.

MR. J. L. HILBORN.

Far Ahead of Anything I Have Seen.

Judging from what I have seen of the BANNER peach, it is destined to become the most popular of any peach in cultivation; I will not except even the New Prolific, which everybody knows is an excellent variety. In color it resembles a well colored New Prolific, and will compare with that variety in quality and richness of flavor. It is of large size, and as its season is late it is FAR AHEAD OF ANYTHING I HAVE SEEN. I have seen the original tree a number of times when loaded with fruit, all it could stand without breaking all to pieces, and the fruit was always large and perfect in form. I shall plant all the Banner trees I have room for in the future.

J. L. HILBORN,

Leamington, Ont., the well-known Fruit Grower.

SURROUNDED as we are by such marvelous scenes of beauty, it is not at all strange that we have sometimes quite a variety of pets. We do not pretend to have a monkey in every crotch, but we have some peculiar mascots. Among others was one which at one time held full sway, and was the special pet of the junior member. This was a tame Crow. It was a most intelligent bird, and had been taught by its master to talk, and, moreover, to tell the truth. He was an imported bird, but seemed very much pleased with his adopted home. The illustration shows this "bird of omen" as he flew one day to the top of his master's hat, and as he glanced over the **beautiful West Park** exclaimed, **"Greening Bros.' Trees Grow!"** so quick that even the camera failed to catch it. He was a wonderful bird.

FRUIT
DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

The first fruit in importance is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession of this indispensable fruit can be easily obtained for family use.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

We offer a very complete list of apple varieties. None of the sorts, however, equal that grand apple, the **WINTER BANANA. Don't fail to include this variety in your order.**

PLEASE NOTE.—Varieties marked in this Catalogue with an asterisk (*) are such as are generally considered to be the most valuable. . . . .

SUMMER APPLES.

***Bough**—Large; pale, greenish yellow; tender and sweet; moderate grower and good bearer. August.

Red June—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer; moderate growth. July.

***Early Harvest**—Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate erect grower and a good bearer. Middle to end of August.

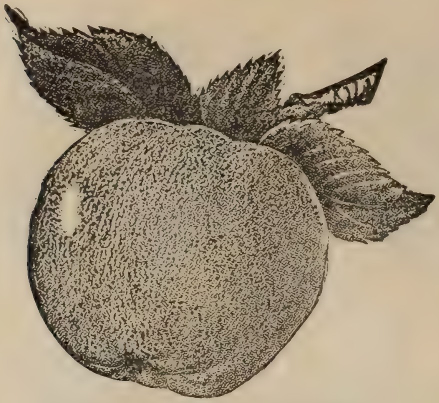
Early Strawberry—Medium, striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid and excellent; a poor grower, but productive. August.

***Golden Sweet**—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

***Red Astrachan**—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower with large foliage. It is a good bearer and very hardy. August.

Tetofski—Tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a crab. Fruit small size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid and aromatic. July and August.

Do you think us too enthusiastic? Remember that "enthusiasm is the genius of sincerity, and truth never won a victory without it."



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.
Reduced Size.

***Yellow Transparent**—A Russian variety imported in 1870, through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced as "the most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from 5 to 8 days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest. July. (See colored illustration).

AUTUMN APPLES.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked; tender, juicy, fine, productive and desirable. September and October.

Alexander (Emperor)—Of Russian origin. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. September and October.

***Chenango**—Medium size; oblong and indistinctly ribbed; of a light color, splashed with dark crimson; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid. September.

Colvert—Of large size; greenish yellow with dull red; sub-acid, tender; a strong grower and great bearer. October.

Fall Pippin—Very large; yellow; tender; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

Flory's Bellflower—(Flory, Sheep Shire)—Origin Montgomery Co., Ohio; tree upright, vigorous grower; fruit, medium, roundish, conical; rich, golden yellow with small patches of russet and minute raised russet dots; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; vigorous. September and October.

***Gravenstein**—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.

***Haas**—(Gros Prommier, Fall Queen)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale, greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower with well-formed head; bears early and abundantly. September to November.

Jersey Sweet—Medium, striped red and green; very sweet, rich and pleasant. Good grower and bearer. September and October.

Lady Henniker—Fruit very large; roundish, with blunt angles on the sides; skin yellow on the shady side, with faint blush of red on the side next the sun; flesh tender, well flavored and with a pleasant perfume. Valuable for cooking, also as dessert apple. Tree healthy and a great bearer. October and November.

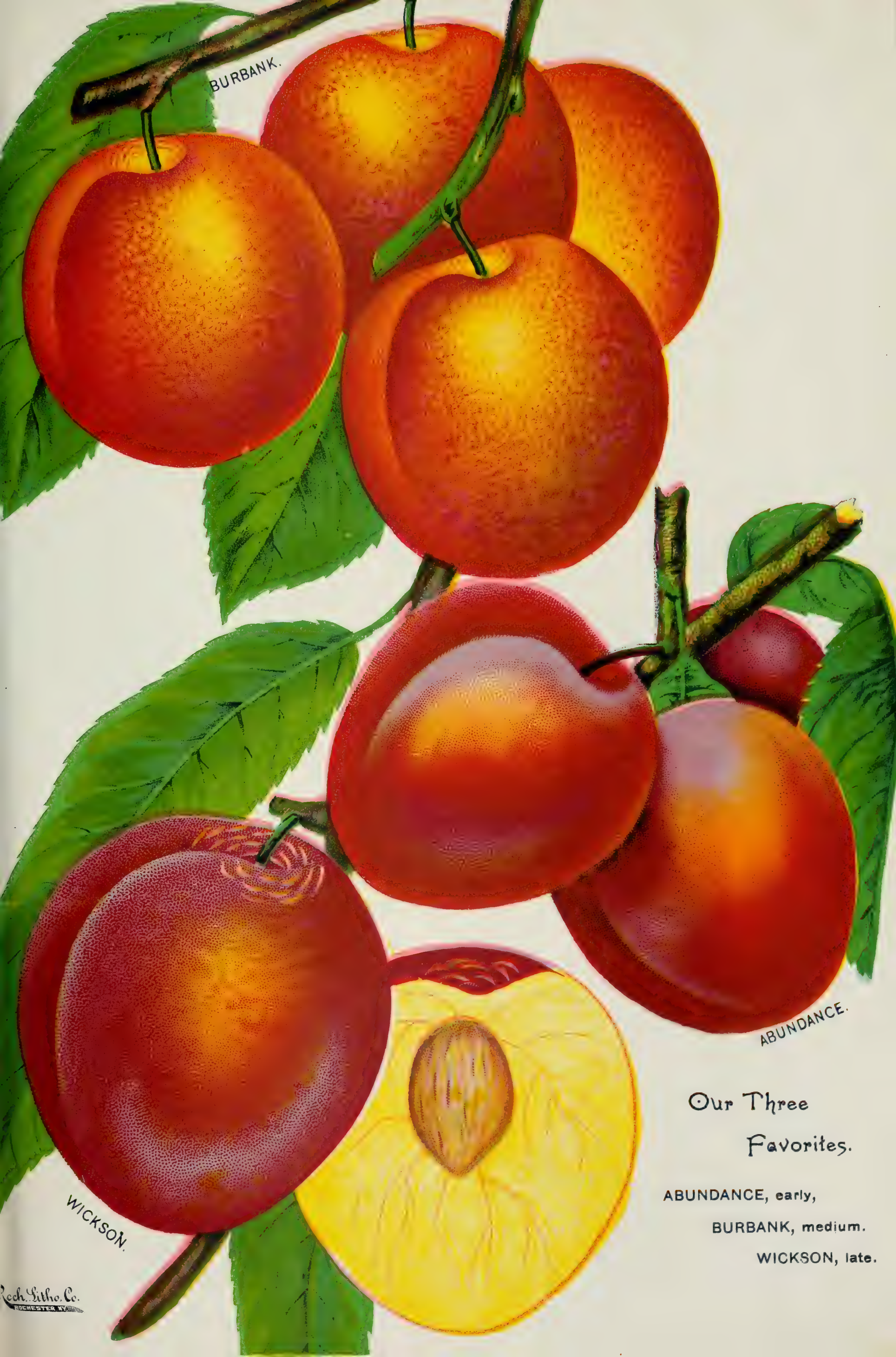
Maiden's Blush—Above medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.

Munson Sweet—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good. Fine grower and bearer. October to December.

History of World's Greatest Market Apple—The Winter Banana.

The Banana Apple originated with Mr. D. M. Flory, Adamsboro, Indiana, about twenty years ago, where it was discovered among some seedling trees that he had planted. Its remarkable high quality and beautiful color, as well as its great productiveness, soon attracted marked attention in that vicinity. In the year 1890 a specimen of the Apple was mailed to our office. Recognizing the wonderful merits of this Apple, we at once obtained control and arranged for its immediate introduction. Over $8,000 has already been expended in its introduction. The public has recognized the sterling qualities of this wonderful Apple, and the result has been a very large sale of the trees; in fact, we have heretofore been unable to grow them in sufficient number to supply the trade. Our stock of Banana trees for the coming season is large. However, early ordering is advised, as we anticipate a very heavy sale.

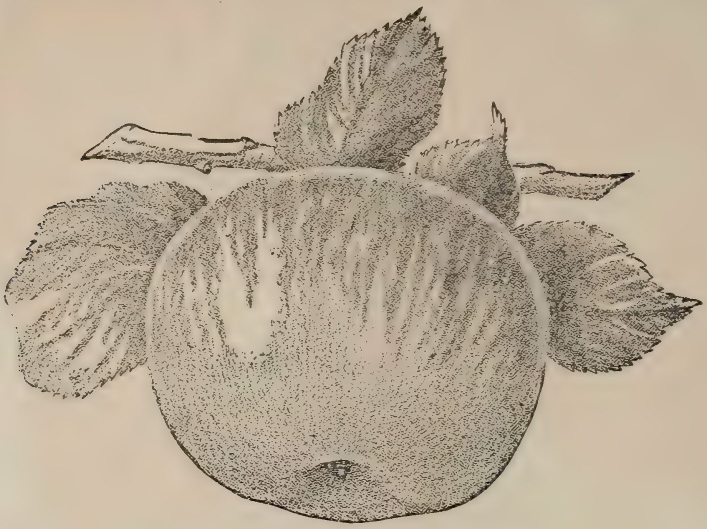
"To thine own self be true," and plant the Brusseler Braun Cherry.


BURBANK.
ABUNDANCE.
WICKSON.

Our Three Favorites.

ABUNDANCE, early,
BURBANK, medium.
WICKSON, late.

Roch. Litho. Co.
ROCHESTER N.Y.



BEITIGHEIMER—Reduced Size.

***Oldenburg**—Of Russian origin. Equal to winter Banana in hardiness. Large size, roundish; streaked with dull red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.

Pumpkin Sweet—A very large, round, yellowish, russet apple, very rich and sweet. Valuable. October and November.

Porter—Large; yellow; tender, rich and fine. Good grower and productive. September.

Rambo—Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good. Fine grower, productive; more especially valuable in the West. October to December.

***Beitigheimer**—A rare German variety, very recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a moderate grower, an abundant bearer and as hardy as a crab. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October. (See cut.)

***Twenty Ounce**—(Cayuga Red Streak)—very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer. November to December.

WINTER APPLES.

***Arkansas Black**—Tree very hardy and thrifty; an early and uniform bearer; the apple is large, smooth and round, black dotted with whitish specks, the flesh is yellow, very juicy and delicious flavor, one of the best keeping apples. Specimens have been kept until August the following year.

Bellfleur—Large; yellow, with blush cheek; tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer. March.

***Bailey Sweet**—Large; deep red; tender, rich, sweet; moderate, upright grower, good bearer. November to April.

***Baldwin**—Large, roundish, deep, bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.

Bismarck—From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and in the United States. Said to be enormously productive and bears very young; quality very good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Not fruited with us so far.

Boskoop—Pronounced one of the most beautiful and profitable of the Russian varieties. Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper.

"A little fruit farm well tilled, a big pocketbook well filled."

***Ben Davis**—A large, handsome, striped apple of fair quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Bottle Greening—Resembles Rhode Island Greening, but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. December to March.

Cooper Market—Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. December to May.

Delaware Red—Medium to large; bright red; highly colored; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; excellent; remarkable for its long-keeping qualities. An early and abundant bearer. November to February.

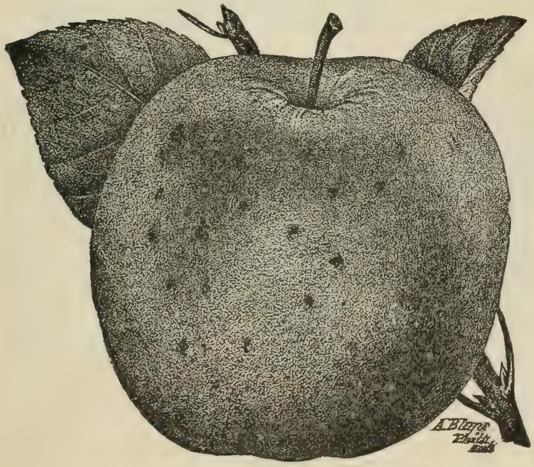
Dominie—A large, flattened, greenish yellow apple, with red stripes; flesh white, tender, juicy; good grower, very productive; finest in the West. November to April.

***Gano**—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard, fruit spurs numerous, shoots long and smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs like the Ben Davis. An early, annual and prolific bearer. Foliage large and dark. February to May.

Gideon—Raised in Minnesota from crab seed by Mr. Gideon. An upright grower; medium to large; color yellow, with vermillion blush on sunny side; mild acid; quality good. December to March.

Golden Russet—Medium size; dull russet with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high-flavored; tree a vigorous grower and great bearer. December to May.

***Grimes' Golden** (Grimes' Golden Pippin) —An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. November to April.



GRIMES' GOLDEN—Reduced Size.

When...

OUR AGENT CALLS

On you don't set the dog on him.

He will do the fair ....thing with you.

Esopus—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored; tree a light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well when transplanted in rich soil. November to March.

***Fameuse** (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, highly flavored and delicious. Productive and hardy. October to January.

Fallawater—(Tulpehocken)—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant, sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower, very productive even while young. November to January.

Green Newton—One of the very best apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. December to May.

***Hubbardston**—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer. November to May.

Hurlbut—Medium size, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; quality excellent. October to December.

***Jonathan**—Fruit medium, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots; a favorite market variety. November to January.

***King**—(Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.

L. S. Pearmain—Large; yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with red; flavor mild, rich and pleasant, sprightly sub-acid, very good. A valuable market apple. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. October to February.

Lawver—Delaware Red Winter is identical with this apple. Tree vigorous and hardy; color brilliant red; flavor moderate; keeps till April.

***Longfield**—One of the imported Russian varieties; a free, upright grower; early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, yellowish green; thickly covered with red stripes, a decided blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly sub-acid. December to March.

***Mann**—Fruit medium to large; roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; mild, pleasant, sub-acid. The tree grows straight and symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.

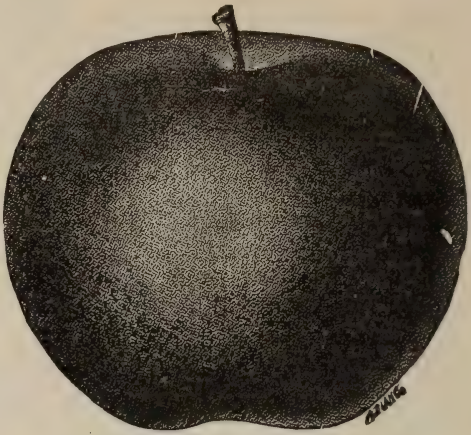
McIntosh—Medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to the standard sort. Tree a poor grower. November to February.

Mammoth Black Twig—Very large, dark red, nearly black. Tree hardy and very productive. Very valuable market variety in the west. November to April.

Northwestern Greening—Large; yellow and rich; exceedingly hardy, and claimed to be an extra long keeper. New.

***Northern Spy**—Large; roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; tree is a strong, upright grower and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Begins to bear late.

***Ox Noble**—A very valuable and esteemed market fruit. Fruit very large, richly striped and mottled with dark red. In quality equal to the Baldwin, but fruit much larger. Tree much hardier than Baldwin, and a splendid, vigorous, erect grower. Originated in Washtenaw County, Michigan; introduced by us in 1880. One of the best. (See colored illustration.)



OX NOBLE—Reduced Size.

Peck's pleasant—Large; pale yellow; very rich with a Newton flavor. Tree erect and a fine bearer. November to March.

***Pewaukee**—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, ovate, surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red, striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots; cavity small, basin shallow and slightly fluted; calyx rather large; stem variable in length, with a fleshy substance on one side from one-half to one inch long; core small; flesh yellowish white, breaking juicy, flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best. Tree a strong grower and very hardy. December to February.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Large, yellowish-white, blushing in the sun; flavor very sweet; quality excellent; productive. December to March.

Rawle's Janet—Medium, roundish ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest.

***Red Canada**—(Steele's Red)—Medium, oblate; red; tender, crisp, rich, sub-acid, refreshing and delicious; tree a slender, poor grower. A new method of ours is to top work this sort into a thrifty, hardy sort, usually the **Wealthy,** thus furnishing vigor of growth, making it a very desirable tree to plant. Productive. January to May.

***Rhode Island Greening**—Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; a spreading, irregular grower, and an abundant bearer. December to April.

"All the world's a stage," and "Banner" Peach Trees are the footlights."

Rolfe—New, originated in Maine. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color dark red; an abundant and annual bearer, quality prime, both for eating and cooking. November to January.

Rubicon—A comparatively new apple, most beautiful and showy; a moderate grower but regular bearer; medium size; yellow, shaded with bright rich red; juicy and firm, with brisk, sub-acid flavor. December to June.

Roxbury—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous and productive; long keeper. April to June.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. A popular market sort in many sections. November to February.

Salome—Flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, mild, slightly aromatic, good; its hardiness, long-keeping, good quality, uniform size, retention of its flavor quite late, even into summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the West and Northwest. The tree is as hardy as any of the Siberian Crabs. January to May.

***Scott's Winter**—From Vermont. One of the best, long-keeping, very hardy varieties. Vigorous grower, hardy as Wealthy; color bright red, flesh white with some stains of red; crisp, spicy, and of a brisk acidity. A long keeper, being at its best in April and May.

Smith's Cider—Large, handsome; red and yellow; juicy, acid; quality medium; a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the South and West. December to March.

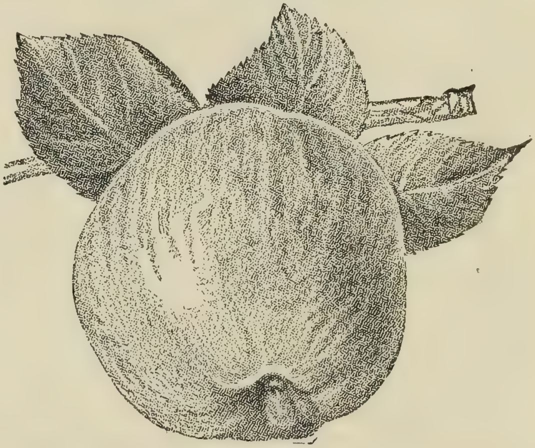
***Talman**—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.

Westfield—Medium to large; slightly russeted with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good grower and bearer. November to February.

***Wagener**—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to February.

OUR NURSERY YELL.

Who are we?
Greening Brothers' Nursery!
New Prolific and
Winter Banan!
They are sure to please a man!
Rah! Rah! Rah!



STARK—Reduced Size.

***Stark**—A long keeper and a valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish, oblong, skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May. (See colored illustration.)

***Sutton Beauty**—One of the most desirable of recent introductions, beautiful and valuable. Originated in Massachusetts, where it is now the leading market apple; has proven one of the best in western New York. Medium to large, roundish, handsome, waxen yellow, striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, good quality, keeps well. Tree a moderate grower and productive. November to April.

Walbridge—Medium size; striped with red, vigorous grower and productive; very hardy. March to June.

***Wealthy**—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit of large size, red, streaked with white; quality good. One of the most valuable market apples grown. November to January.

Wine Sap—Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and an abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

Wolfriver—Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome; red color; flesh white and of fine quality; sub-acid. November to January.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever;" the "Cream Beauty Rose" fills the bill.

Winter Banana—Large, fine grained and smooth; golden yellow shaded with beautiful bright red; delicious sub-acid, highly perfumed, highest quality and finest flavored apple grown. Flesh golden yellow, very rich and spicy, surpassing the finest peach, plum, apricot and pear. A good keeper. Tree very hardy, and well adapted for the coldest climates. **It has fruited in Wisconsin, where only one other variety—the Oldenburg—can be grown.** It is a remarkably early bearer; **trees two and three years old often bear full crops of large fine fruit, which sells at sight, bringing $5.00 to $10.00 a barrel.** It is pronounced by leading authorities as the finest table apple in cultivation. **(Read their opinions in this catalogue).** It originated in Indiana, and is an accidental seedling introduced by us in 1890; hundreds of thousands of trees have been sold and shipped to all parts of the world. **Every tree sent out by us is "Trade Marked." None genuine without.** November to May. (See colored illustration, and read testimonials).

York Imperial—Medium to large, irregular, sometimes flattened; yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid and good; tree vigorous, and very productive; one of the best Winter Apples. November to February.

Experiment Station of Minnesota: "Extra Fine for Dessert Purposes."

Saint Anthony Park, Minn.

Judging from the specimen of Winter Banana Apple you sent me, I should say it is an Apple of very good, even, extra quality, for dessert purposes.

PROF. SAM P. GREEN.

R. Morrill. President Michigan Horticultural Society: "A First-class Dessert Apple."

Benton Harbor, Mich.

The flavor of the Winter Banana Apple is very superior; would pronounce it a first class dessert apple. R. MORRILL.

Simply Wonderful. "Surpasses All Others. Finest Perfumed Apple Ever Tasted."

Fremont, Mich.

Greening Bros.:

Sample basket of Winter Banana Apples at hand. It is simply a wonderful Apple. A number of my friends, bankers and grocers, T. J. Runold, J. R. Odell, F. S. Smith, Darling & Smith, and many others who have tasted the Apple, say that it surpasses all other Apples they ever ate; so crisp and of extra fine flavor. Mr. Platt thought it was the finest perfumed Apple he had ever seen and tasted.

Yours truly, P. J. CLEVELAND.

Prof. W. J. Green: "Good Market Variety."

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station,
Wooster, Ohio.

Greening Bros.:

Sample of Winter Banana Apples came some days ago. I am very much pleased with the appearance and quality of the variety. Such fine, high-class fruit will find a ready market wherever known. The apple is perfect in form and very handsome. Yours truly,

W. J. GREEN.

Hotel Cadillac, Detroit: "The Finest Apple for Table Use."

Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Greening Bros:

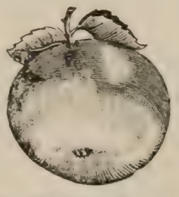
The sample of Winter Banana Apples received. It is the finest Apple we have ever seen, especially for table use. If you are in a position to furnish us with them, we should be pleased to have your price per barrel. We would promise to use them only for the table.

Very truly yours, CADILLAC HOTEL.

Prof. G. W. McCluer: "Handsome and of Very Good Quality."

Illinois Experiment Station,
Champaign, Ill.

The package containing the Winter Banana Apples received. I consider the Apple very handsome and of very good quality. A very good market Apple. G. W. McCLUER.



The Winter Banana Apple.

Reduced size.

A Remarkable Incident.

A specimen of **Banana Apple** taken from a three-year-old tree, in the nursery, was started from our office, by mail, on an exhibition tour to various points in the Union, the object in view to test its shipping qualities, and to show the fruit to leading authorities and planters. A very severe test, indeed, no one will deny. It has been carefully estimated that **the Apple traveled nearly 6,000 miles,** from place to place, returning to our office about six weeks later pretty well bruised up, but otherwise in good condition. A careful examination of our books reveals the remarkable fact that **the sale of over 5,000 Banana trees** may be attributed to the scheme of showing the Apple to commercial planters in this manner. The very first party receiving the Apple, Dr. A. M. Gerow, Cheboygan, Michigan, immediately placed his order for 500 Banana trees.

Do you want pears at Christmas? Plant the C. de Nantes.

Dwarf Apples.

In the West much attention has been given to planting Dwarf Apples. These commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees, and wonderfully productive, are a great satisfaction to planters in the West.

They should be planted from eight to twelve feet apart, and an acre will produce a large amount of fruit without the delay attending standard orchards. Being trained low, they are extremely valuable for the West. Taking up but little room, they are especially adapted for village gardens or grounds of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruits, far superior to any that can be bought on the markets.

We propagate all the leading sorts.

Crab Apples.

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of their adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating.

Grant—Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters, quality equal to Duchess of Oldenburg. October to December.

***Hyslop**—Fruit large, produced in clusters; roundish ovate; dark, rich, red; covered with thick blue bloom; stalk long and slender; tree very hardy and vigorous grower.

Martha—Gideon's new seedling. No. 5, from Minnesota. Striped. October. Immensely vigorous, hardy, productive every year, and in five years here in the nursery not a trace of blight. Mr. Gideon says: "For sauce surpasses any apple we ever grew;" a most glorious tree, and great acquisition.

***Montreal**—Fruit large; bright yellow, nearly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all Crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. Very good. October and November.

Quaker—A new, hardy, strong growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. December to March.

Transcendent—All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing a little the second year from planting, bearing every year after, and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its size for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also, by many, considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. The best for wine. September and October.

Van Wyck—Large; skin mottled with bright red; sweet. Tree vigorous.

***Whitney**—Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Said to be a great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Has no superior. Splendid for wine.

FEED THE BABY FRUIT AND THROW OUT THE
:: :: :: PAREGORIC. :: :: ::

THE WINTER BANANA APPLE IN WISCONSIN.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.:

The WINTER BANANA APPLES planted from your nurseries three years ago, are simply grand. The trees are very hardy and well adapted to this cold climate; the trees are very vigorous growers, and the fruit is fully equal to the illustration and description in your catalogue. One gentleman, Mr. W. W. Daggett, and wife, drove four miles to see the Winter Banana in bearing, and when I showed him the trees and fruit, he said: "THAT SETTLES IT; I'LL HAVE THE WINTER BANANA." I understand he is going to order 100 trees. I want more of this variety, as I know what it is and am running no risk. I think there would be no difficulty in getting a number of orders around here.

THOMAS JAMES,
Fruitgrower, Oshkosh, Wis.

January 18th, 1899.

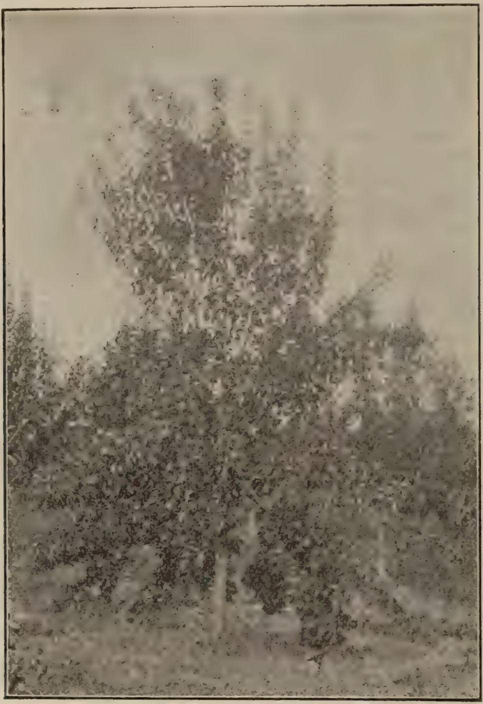
"The desert shall blossom as the rose," provided you plant the Cream Beauty.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are most valuable for market raising.



BARTLETT PEAR TREE.

Fourth season after planting, showing wonderful bearing power of our trees. Orchard of G. S. Paul, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1898. Yield, 3 bush.

SUMMER PEARS.

***Bartlett**—Large size, yellow, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored. Tree a strong grower; bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September.

Brandywine—Above medium; yellowish green; melting, sweet; vigorous and productive. Last of August.

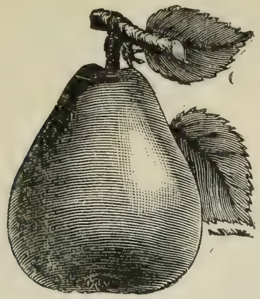
Congress—Fruit large; beautiful yellow, with bright red in the sun; melting and juicy, with a musky flavor, rather tender. September.

***Clapp (Fav)**—A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with red cheek; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive, very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. August and September.

Dearborn—Rather small; pale yellow; melting and delicious. Tree vigorous, rapid grower; bears young and abundantly. August.

Elizabeth (Manning)—Small to medium; bear in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the best early pears. August.

Early Harvest—Fruit is large golden yellow, with a fine red cheek; flavor poor, but it sells well in the market because of its size and color and earliness in ripening; ripens one month before Bartlett.



FRENCH PEAR—Reduced Size.

FRENCH PEAR—The tallest growing pear tree known, reaching the height of one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. A great bearer and hardy. Fruit yellow, medium, perfect in shape, very rich in flavor, highly perfumed—most valuable pear yet introduced. Middle to last of August. (See colored illustration.)

Giffard—An excellent variety; medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early. Tree slender, but healthy; very productive. August.

Koonce—Originated in So. Illinois; has been largely planted and is a very successful early market pear in that and other sections. A strong, upright grower; hardy; has produced crops when all other varieties were killed by frost. Fruit medium, yellow with carmine cheek, ripens with the earliest. July and August.

Lawson—Tree healthy, a strong grower; early bearer and a profitable sort; of splendid quality for a very early pear; it colors beautifully. Red cheek with yellow shading.

Osband—Medium; yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant, fine flavor and excellent, a fair grower and productive. August.

***Summer Doyenne**—Small; melting, sweet; yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive. August.

Tyson—Rather large, bright yellow, with brown cheek; melting, sweet and delicious. September.

Wilder—Very early, resembling Summer Doyenne; claimed to be a good shipper for an early pear. Small.

WE CLAIM *the distinction of being the largest growers of Standard Pear Trees in the world.*

AUTUMN PEARS.

***Angouleme**—Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes a little russetted; makes a beautiful tree; very productive. One of the best. October and November. **Succeeds best as Dwarf.**

***Anjou**—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. October to January.

Bartlett-Seckel—Seedling from Bartlett and Seckel. New and highly prized by good judges. September to October.

Bosc—Large; yellow russetted; half melting, high flavored and excellent. September and October. A poor grower.

Buffam—Medium size; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent; a stout and upright grower.

Boussock—Large; lemon yellow, a little russetted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly vinous flavor; good grower. October.

Clairgeau—Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; nearly melting, high flavored. An early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. October and November.

Diel—Large; dull yellow, dotted; sugary, rich and delicious. Tree a strong, rapid grower. October to December.

Edmonds—Large; bright yellow, often marbled with red in the sun; melting, sweet, perfumed, rich and delicious. Tree a very strong grower and good bearer. Middle of September to middle of October.

Flemish—Large, beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. A very popular market variety. September to October.

Fred. Clapp—Medium size; smooth skin of a clear lemon yellow, flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor slightly acidulous, rich and aromatic. October. Tree a vigorous grower.

Garber—One of the Japan Hybrids; earlier than Keiffer; very hardy, immensely productive, bears young; excellent for canning and preserving. September and October.

Howell—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree a free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. September and October.

Columbia 's the gem of the ocean, and the "Banner" 's the gem of the peach orchard.

Idaho—Large apple-shaped Pear of excellent quality, small core and nearly seedless; flesh white, tender and buttery. Tree more subject to blight than most of the leading sorts. September and October.

Superfin (Beurre Superfin)—A large, fine pear, very juicy and melting, with a rich, pleasant and sprightly sub-acid flavor; its valuable qualities are not sufficiently appreciated. Tree vigorous. October.

Kieffer—Said to have been raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with Bartlett or some other kind. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous, and an early and a great yielder. November and December.

Lucrative—A fine, large pear; yellowish green, slightly russetted; melting and delicious; good grower and very productive. One of the best Autumn pears. September and October.

Lincoln—Large and of good quality. Ripens in late fall. A new variety, said to be blight proof.

***Louise** (Jersey)—Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive; a fine grower on both pear and quince. October and November.

***Onondaga** (Swan's Orange)—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear; vigorous and productive. October and November.

President—Raised by Dr. Shurtleff, of Massachusetts, where it is very popular. Fruit large, roundish, obovate; somewhat irregular; flesh yellowish white, rather coarse, juicy, slightly vinous. Good. Early in November.

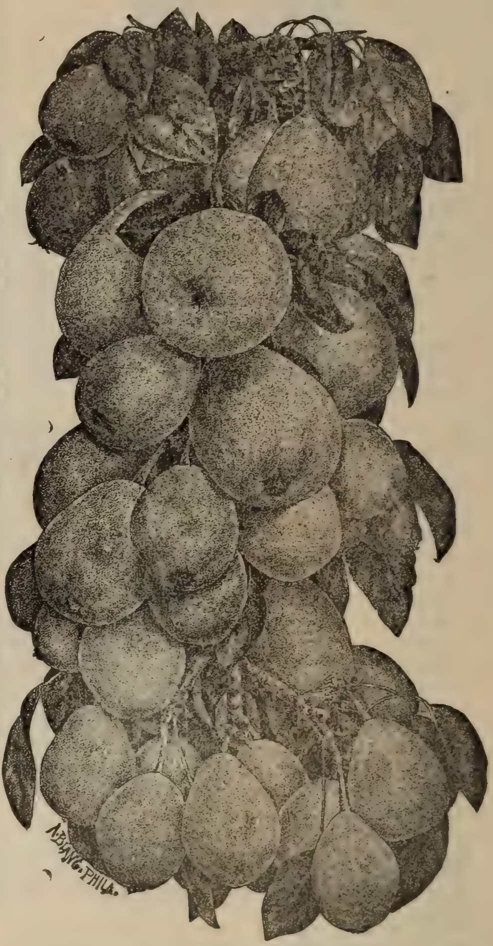
***Seckel**—Small; rich yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. September and October.

***Sheldon**—Fruit rather large; roundish, yellowish, nearly covered with light russet; slightly shaded with red; flesh very juicy, melting and delicious; tree hardy, vigorous and good bearer. One of the best varieties. Has never been known to blight. October.

***Vermont**—A beautiful new seedling pear; medium size, roundish, obovate, yellow; nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, fine quality; tree healthy, hardy and productive. October.

WINTER PEARS.

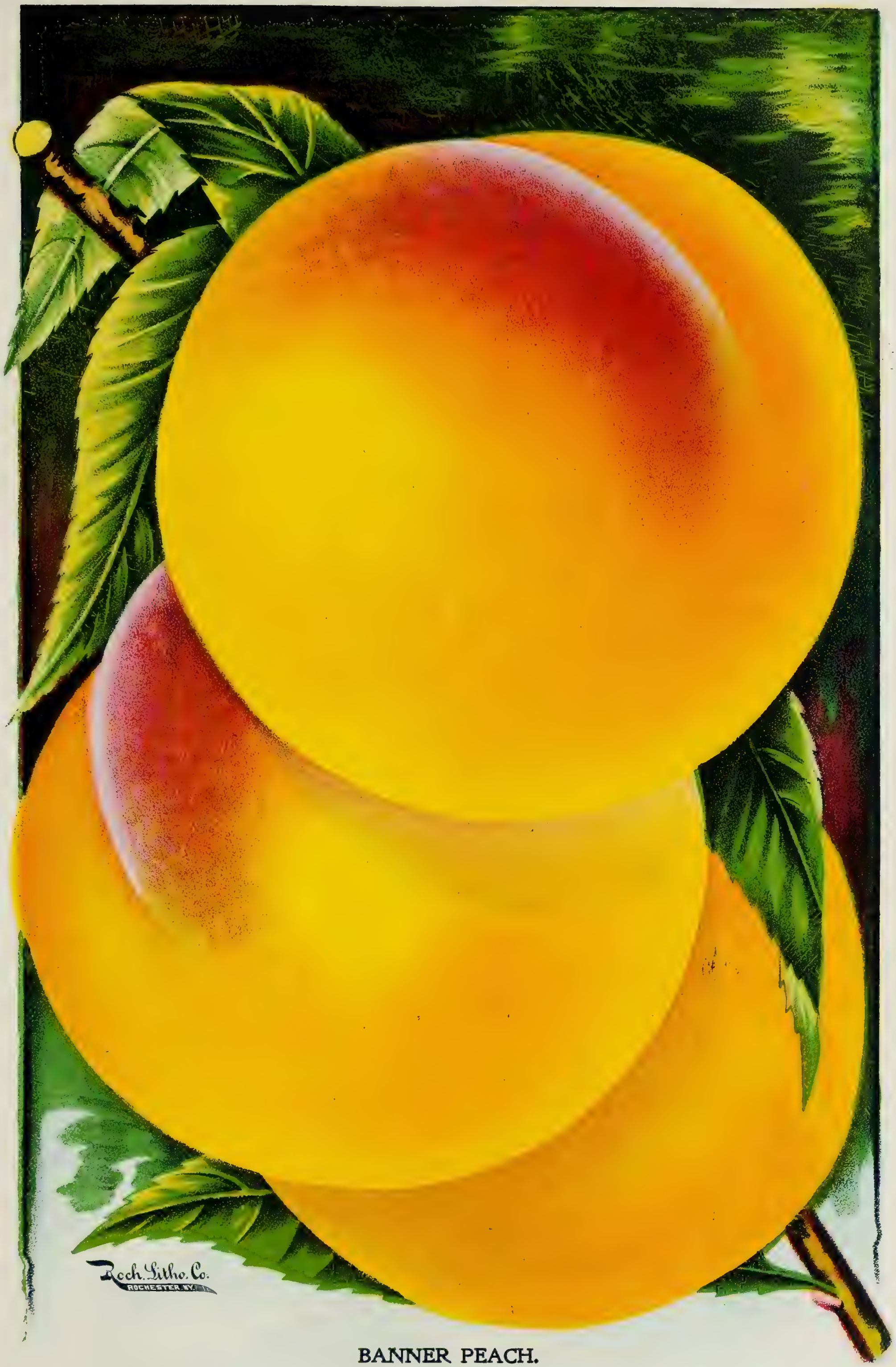
***Bordeaux**—Large size, with very thick, tough skin, which renders it a very valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich; keeps till March. New.


A. BLANC. PHILA.

Branch of C. de Nantes Pear.
30 Inches Long.

***C de Nantes—The most profitable pear grown**—This wonderful late pear was originated by Pierre Clairgeau, of Nantes, France. It is one of the most showy and well formed pears grown. Fruit is large, with a very stout stem, and hangs well to the tree. Color when matured is a golden yellow, with a highly colored red cheek. It is one of the most highly flavored pears, and the heaviest bearer we have ever seen, bearing annual crops when other varieties fail. Fruit is very firm, and will not bruise in falling. Season, October to December. Tree exceedingly hardy and vigorous in growth, forming a beautiful pyramid. Heavy bearer, even on two and three-year-old trees. Trees

"Throw physic to the dogs," and eat Conrath Raspberries.


Roch. Litho. Co.
ROCHESTER N.Y.

BANNER PEACH.

Each and every tree Trade Marked and propagation restricted under penalty. The exclusive control and proprietary right of the BANNER PEACH was secured by Greening Bros., March 22, 1898, at a cost of $2500.00 in Cash.

The most valuable late ripening market peach yet introduced. Originated in the cold climate of Essex County, Canada, in 1875, from the pit of a large California peach, obtained at a fruit stand at Detroit, Mich.; the original tree, now over twenty years old, has borne 16 full crops of fruit, of mammoth size, deep yellow and shaded with beautiful red on the sunny ride. For ten years it was awarded diplomas and highest prizes at the Essex County Agr. Fairs. Season first of October, when no other variety of high quality and fine appearance is to be found in the markets. Quality and flavor equal to New Prolific and fully as productive. Tree hardy as the apple, and will succeed in cold climates where others fail. Pit small; flesh firm, golden yellow with rich, aromatic, sub-acid flavor. The best shipper for distant markets. Greening Bros., Introducers, Greening, Mich.

usually require propping up the third year to keep them from breaking down. Can send samples of fruit to any one desiring to see and taste it.

Easter—Large; pale yellow, sprinkled with round dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears. Keeps all winter.

Josephine of Malines—Medium to large, roundish; pale straw color; flesh rose-colored, melting and delicately perfumed; first quality. Tree a moderate, irregular grower, with small leaves; fruit borne in clusters. December to February.

***Lawrence**—About medium; yellow; thickly dotted; very rich, fine flavor. One of the best. Tree a good grower and very productive. December to January.

Lincoln Coreless—Originated in Lincoln county, Tenn. Fruit very large, handsome appearance, good quality and very few, if any, seeds. So clear of core and seed, whence its name. One of the best keepers of winter pears. Golden yellow. Tree a good grower and very productive; Has never been known to blight. December to March.

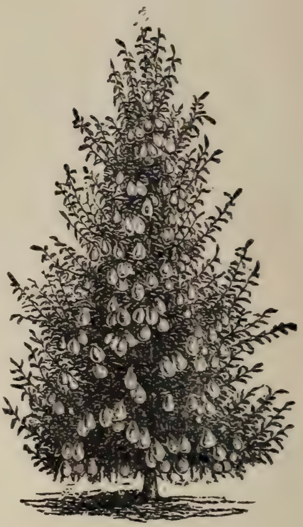
Vicar—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. November to January.

***Winter Nellis**—Medium in size; yellowish green and russet; fine-grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. Tree straggly, slender grower, but very productive. December.

Dwarf Pears.

Dwarf Pears must always be planted **sufficiently deep** to cover the junction of the pear and quince 3 or 4 inches—the soil made rich and well tilled. About one-third the previous summer's growth should be cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful.

Dwarfs frequently succeed where Standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient of clay loam. It is very important to select the proper varieties, however, as all varieties of Pears do not succeed well as Dwarfs. Those most desirable are **Angouleme, C. de Nantes, Jersey, Seckel, and Vicar**. Among these we find the **Angouleme and C. de Nantes** the most profitable.



ANGOULEME.
Dwarf Pear Tree in Bearing.

Experiment Station of.. Minnesota :

St. Anthony Park, Minn.
Judging from the specimen of Winter Banana apple you sent me, I should say it is an apple of very good, even extra quality for dessert purposes.

PROF. SAM P. GREEN.

WELCOME, VISITORS.

We would appreciate the privilege of showing you our vast fields of trees—the finest in the world—growing in a healthy, cool climate. We have the best facilities for growing and handling stock in America.

...AGENTS WANTED. Farmers, Fruit-Growers, Mechanics and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our Specialties and high grade Nursery stock will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable agents.

"From out the sweetness of the past" comes the memory of the luscious New Prolifics of last year.

Orchard of E. E. Brown, Englishville, Mich.

100 Acres of Greening Bros.' Trees.

Through the kindness of Mr. E. E. Brown, we are able to present to the notice of the reader a sectional view of his 100 acre fruit orchard, of trees purchased of us within the past four years. It is but fair to state that Mr. Brown's orchard has the distinction of being one of the finest orchards in the state. The first order of trees we filled for him was for **ten thousand trees,** of which, in spite of the very dry season following the planting, he **lost less than two per cent.** Some of the trees grew over four feet the first season, showing remarkable growing power. He tried New York, also Missouri trees, and lost over one-half. He states that he is fully convinced that **Greening trees are far better than Eastern or Western grown.** He has a fine orchard of New Prolific peach, and writes under date of November 5th, 1898, as follows: "On the cut in the center you will see a streak of my New Prolific peach orchard, which, at this time, I believe to be one of the peach winners, and a money maker. At the age of three years I picked 100 bushels of first class peaches, which I sold at a good price. I must say, truthfully, to you, that the New Prolific showed the least curl leaf and fungus of any variety in the entire block. Elberta, Barnard's, Reeves', etc., alongside, were badly hurt by fungus. I have also a fine orchard of C. de Nantes pear, planted in 1895, that has fruited two years, and is going to be a money maker."

WE BELIEVE IN TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

and are increasing our nurseries every year.

Orange Judd: "Flavor Unsurpassed. Beautiful."

October 26, 1895.

A sample of Winter Banana Apple was sent to our office by Greening Bros. It is the most beautiful specimen of Apple we have ever seen. It is of good size, has fine color, and the flavor cannot be surpassed.

Eastern Trees Are Nowhere With Yours.

Lawton, Mich.

The peach trees are received, and I will say that the trees are in fine condition. I saw some from the East that are fair trees, but are nowhere with yours. I was quite sure I would get the best of stock and I was not disappointed. I send you check for the amount. Yours truly.

D. L. THORNTON.

Drive Opposition from the Field.

Mancelona, Mich.

Your trees came to hand in good shape and I am well pleased with them. If you will furnish me the necessary papers and permit me to do some business for you, I think we can drive every opposing agent and nursery from this field. We certainly can with such stock as you furnish. Yours truly,

THEO. MEAD.

Order for 1,000 Trees.

Chicago.

Messrs. Greening Bros.:

Please enter my order for 1,000 Winter Banana Apple trees, first-class, all to be trademarked and shipped to Benzonia, Mich., in the proper time the coming spring, etc.

Yours respectfully,

P. BIRDSELL.

It's a beauty! What? Our new catalogue.

PLUMS.

The prevalence of the disease of the Plum commonly known as the "Black Knot," which has so much discouraged people in the Eastern states from giving to the Plum its merited share of attention, has as yet done but little damage west of Lake Erie, but its appearance should be guarded against, and its ravages prevented by keeping the trees in a healthy condition, which is done by good cultivation, and removing the Knot by amputation on its first appearance. Nothing is more favorable to the growth of the black fungus, or knot, than neglect. But the great enemy of the plum is the insect known as the Curculio, a small dark brown beetle which punctures the fruit in depositing its egg, from which is hatched the destructive grub, and causing the fruit to drop prematurely and rot. Two ways of destroying the Curculio and saving the crop of fruit are recommended, viz:

First: Spread a large sheet suitable for the purpose under the tree, and then jar the tree so as to shake down all the fruits that have been stung, as well as all the Curculios. Both insect and stung fruit are destroyed. Begin to do this as soon as the blossom falls, and keep it up daily or at least tri-weekly until the fruit is half grown. The morning is the best time to do this, when the insects are chilled and stupid.

Second: Another remedy, and the one generally adopted now, doubtless, is the spraying of the tree, directions for which are given on page 33. If those who really desire to grow fine crops of this most delicious fruit will try either of these remedies and follow it up rigidly, they will be successful.

ABUNDANCE PLUM.
From a Photograph.

Varities marked with an asterisk * are the most valuable for market.

Our Trees a Living Advertisement.

Tipton, Mich., July 14, 1896.

The 215 plum trees received from you last spring are a living advertisement for you in this neighborhood, as I have not lost one of the whole lot, and they show an exceptionally fine growth. I can assure you that I will return the favor of sending me such fine stock, by referring those wanting trees to you.

Yours respectfully,
L. M. DIBBLE.

An Old Customer Speaks.

Gagetown, Mich.

I have never dealt with as much satisfaction as with your firm. Your splendid stock always arrives in good condition. I have found you straight in every deal. When in need of more stock you shall have my order and no one else under the sun. I have had very good success in fruit growing under your advice.

Yours with best wishes. JOHN R. BODY.
Amount of purchase, $85.00.

George Washington could not tell a lie; we can, but we WON'T.

EUROPEAN CLASS OF PLUMS.

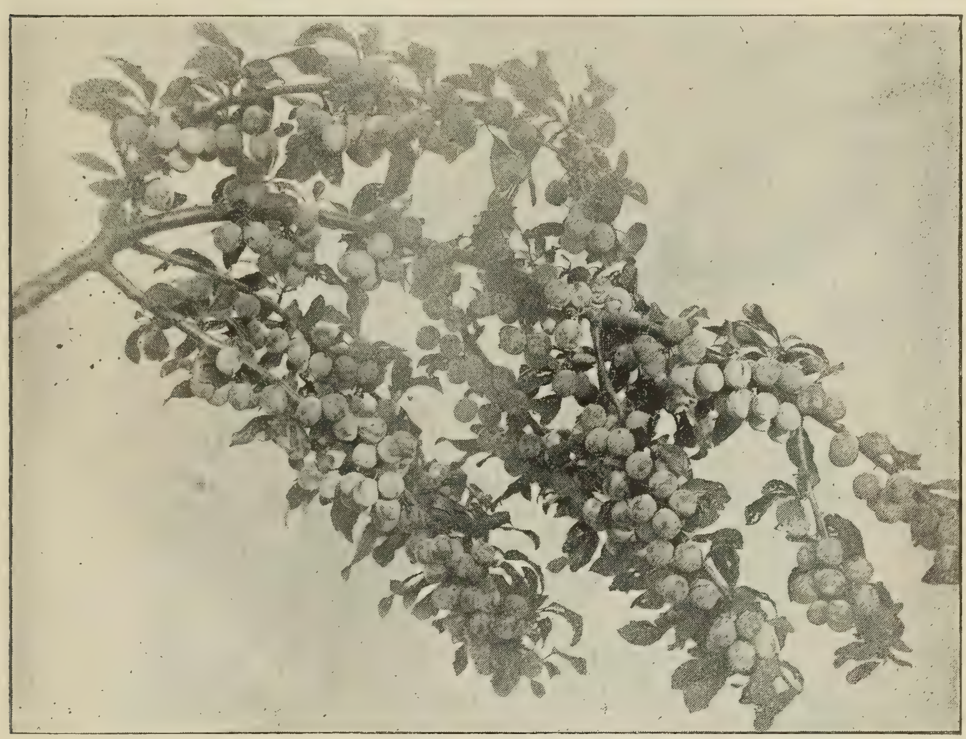
Archduke—A large, black and very prolific variety; valuable addition to late varieties for home use or market. Early October.

***Bradshaw**—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Coe's—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich and sweet. Last of September.

Duane—Large size, roundish and oblong; color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome. Tree a good grower and bears well. Early September.

Green Gage—Small; green; good bearer; poor shipper; slow grower. Middle of August.



BRANCH LOMBARD PLUMS.

3½ feet long, containing 408 sound Plums, taken from our experiment orchard.

Three Hundred Trees in Bearing.

Emery, O., April 26, 1897.

Four years ago I bought 300 New Prolific peach trees of your firm, of the very smallest sized trees you had—about two feet high. I also planted the same year several thousand first size trees of other kinds. The New Prolific outgrew all the rest and began to bear first. The tree is a good bearer and hardy. The fruit is very large, and brought 50 per cent more than Crawfords. It is the best peach I have, and I grow many varieties.

C. B. CARTER.

THE WAY TO THE . . . . .
CHILDREN'S AFFECTIONS

Is right down through the stomach, and Greenings' trees save family jars and doctor bills.

Read This!

Ida, Mich.

Two years ago I bought quite an order of plums and pears from your firm. Today I can rejoice in having the finest orchard I have ever seen. Everyone that sees the trees says the same thing. I have never heard of a firm that looks after the interests of its customers as you do. I can only offer thanks and praise.

Yours truly, JOSEPH DIROFF.

Amount of order, $40.00.

Very Satisfactory.

The 50 German Linden came in good condition, and are very satisfactory. Please accept thanks. H. A. BURKHART,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Likes Grade and Packing.

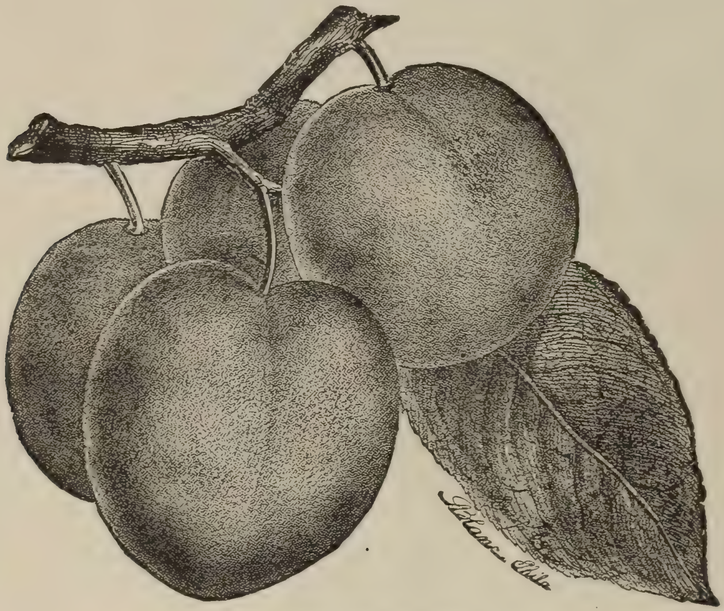
I received the trees in good shape, and am well satisfied with them. I like the way they were graded and also like the way you pack them. DR. E. H. RYNO,
Wayland, Mich.

Every man has trouble of his own, but we have no trouble to sell our stock.

GREAT PROFIT

IN GREENINGS' TREES.

A beautiful young lady's cheek is the only thing which can be compared with the rare beauty of the Winter Banana apple; and in commercial value—well, we will leave that for the courts to decide.



SATSUMA PLUM.

General Hand—Very large; oval; golden yellow; juicy, sweet and good; shy bearer. First of September.

***German Prune**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. Tree very productive and hardy. September.

***Guii**—Extensively grown for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous, upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish oval; skin dark purple, covered with a thick, blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly, sub-acid; free stone. Season, last of August and first of September.

***Grand Duke**—Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality, free from rot; very productive. The best late variety for either home garden or market. September. (See cut.)

***Imperial Gage**—(Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. First of September.

Italian Prune (Fellenberg)—A fine, late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.

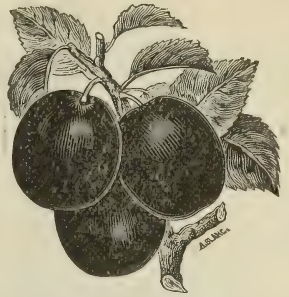
SHE SAYS:— "A kiss without a mustache is
Like an egg without salt."
WE SAY:— "If you have a meal without fruit,
It is your own fault."

Jefferson--Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious; one of the best. Last of August.

***Lombard**—Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.

McLaughlin—Large; yellow; firm; juicy; luscious; vigorous and productive; nearly or quite equal to the Imperial Gage. Last of August.

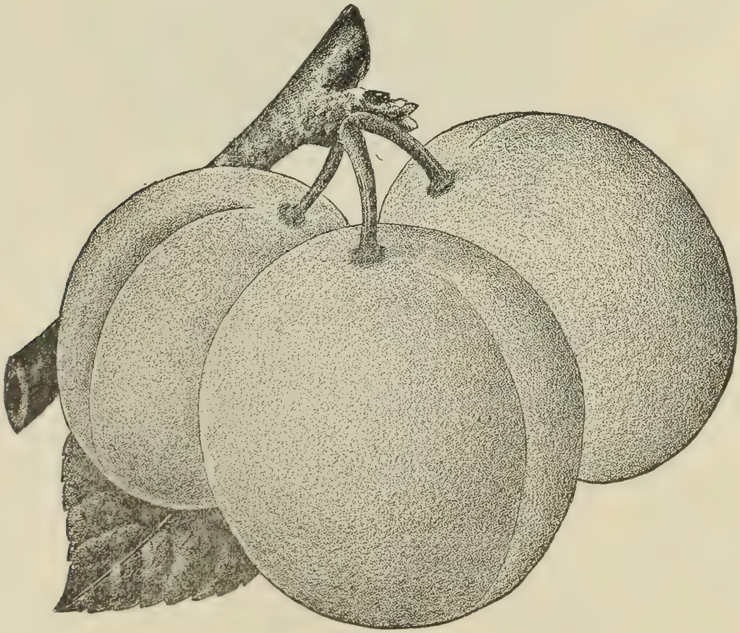
Moore's Arctic—Size medium or below; skin purplish black with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new, hardy plum, which originated in the highlands of Aroostook county, Maine, where, unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardiest plum grown, and so far free from black knots. Tree healthy but slow grower. An early and abundant bearer." Last of August.


SHIPPERS' PRIDE—Reduced.

***Niagara**—A large, reddish-purple plum, resembling Bradshaw in tree and fruit; vigorous and productive. August.

Naples—A new variety; size large, color greenish yellow. Flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; rather tender. Middle of September.

***Pond**—A magnificent English plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; a very large plum. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. One of the most attractive trees in cultivation. Good market variety. September.


LOMBARD PLUM.

How Is This?

Agnew, Mich., April, 1897.

Trees at hand; very nice and nicely handled—the best I have ever had from a nursery—roots long and fibrous and puddled, worth 25 per cent. more than any trees I have ever seen; will gain one year in growth over trees as generally grown and handled by most nurserymen. A. D. RORK.

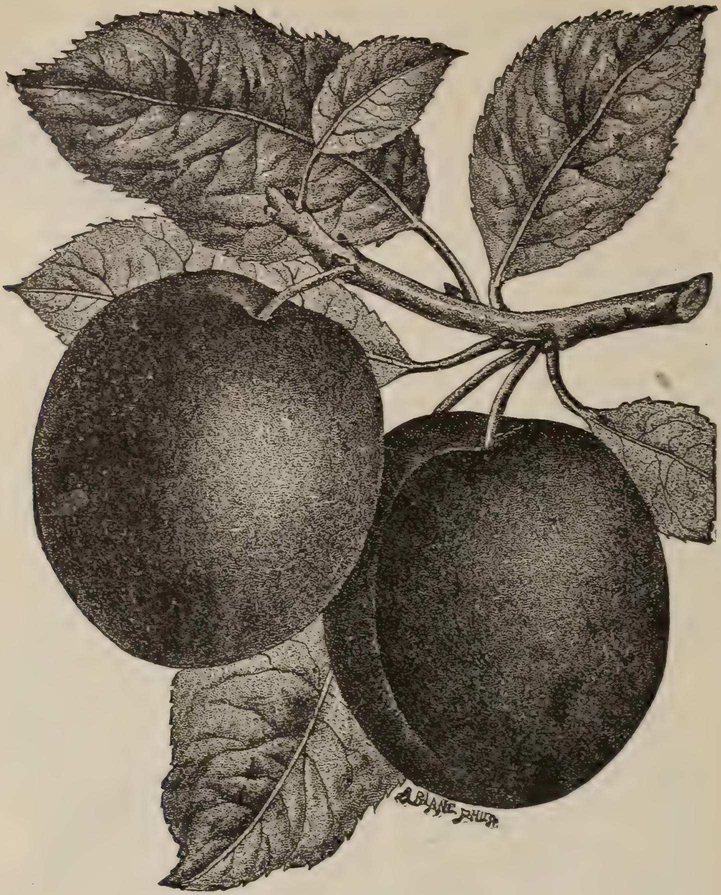
No Red Tape as Some Others Have.

Poultney, Vt., May, 1897.

Everything received from you this spring is all O. K. and in fine condition. Trees straight and first-class. No doubt you shall hear from me again, and shall be happy to recommend you and your fair dealing. No red tape as some others have.

PETER J. GRIFFITH.

Read our testimonials. They are "eye openers."


A. BLANC PHILA.

GRAND DUKE PLUM.

Prince's Yellow Gage—Rather large; golden yellow; flesh rich, sugary and melting; very hardy and productive; a favorite sort. August.

Quackenboss—Large, oblong, oval; deep purple; a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent; adheres slightly to the stone. Tree a rapid, upright grower and productive. Valuable for market. September.

Red Egg—Fruit large; oval; skin deep red, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh greenish, rather coarse, with sub-acid flavor; good for cooking. Tree vigorous and very productive. First of September.

***Reine Claude de Bavay**—Large; green yellow, spotted with red; firm, sugary, and of fine quality; very productive. September.

Shippers' Pride—Fruit large; dark purple; nearly round; flesh firm and excellent; a good shipper. Tree hardy and productive. Excellent for canning. September.

***Shropshire**—Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September.

Saratoga—This plum has all the desired qualities of a first-class market variety. Originated with J. Humphrey, near Saratoga Springs, New York. Tree is a vigorous grower and very hardy. Fruit is of violet red, juicy and pleasant; a very early bearer. Resembles Lombard. Last of August.

Smith Orleans—Large size; reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy, with fine flavor. Tree very productive. Free. September.

Spaulding—Tree a strong grower, with broad, rich, dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish green, with marblings of deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, very firm; sprightly, sugary and rich; fine for canning. August.

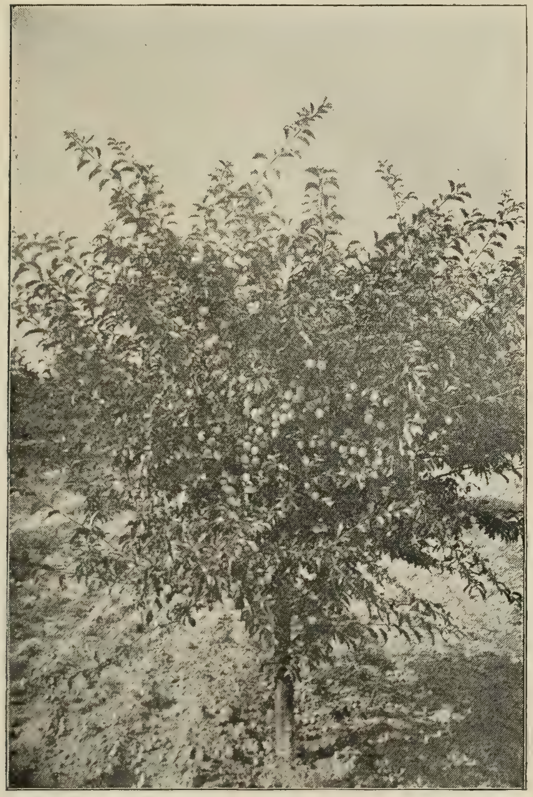
Washington—Large; green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine; slow grower. Last of August.

Yellow Egg—(Magnum Bonum)—Fruit of the very largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse; sub-acid, fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

Now generally conceded as the most profitable class of plums for market. Trees are hardy, wonderfully productive and vigorous growers. They are much superior to our European sorts; they also come into bearing early, often the second year, and seem to succeed in every climate and soil. Fruit keeps a long time in excellent condition.

Abundance—One of the best known and most popular of the Japan sorts. From our experience of late we can recommend this variety for more extensive planting. Medium to large, oblong; amber, nearly covered with bright red and overspread with a thick bloom, flesh orange yellow, juicy, melting, and of delicious sweetness; stone small and flesh readily parts from it. Tree a strong grower and an early and profuse bearer. Ripens in advance of other plums. Valuable for canning and market. August. (See cut.)



BURBANK PLUM, THREE YEARS OLD.

Yield, 1½ bushels. From Photograph.

OUR
NEW
BANNER
PEACH
TREE

Is in some respects similar to a crap game (7 come 11). You figure on 7, and it bears 11 bushels of fruit every time.

"Unsurpassed in Quality. Very Fine. Both in Looks and Flavor."

East Saginaw, Mich.

The basket of Winter Banana Apples received all O. K. It is one of the most beautiful Apples we have ever seen. It is certainly not saying too much in its favor to pronounce it a very superior variety in every respect. The fruit is very fine, both in looks and flavor, and unsurpassed in quality. Yours respectfully,

SPANGLER & DAVIS,
Fruits and Produce.

Trees Cannot Be Beaten.

Peabody, Ind., April, 1897.

I received the trees O. K. Accept my thanks for sending me such nice trees. They cannot be beaten for quality and size.

R. A. PAIGE.

Across the Continent.

Olathe, Colorado, April 16, 1897.

Trees arrived in most excellent condition. I am well pleased with stock received.

S. H. NYE.

Ah! Here 's a simple truth you may rely upon, my friend:
Plant Greening Bros.' trees and you'll have money to spend.

Botan—(Sweet Botan)—Large, oblong, tapering to a point. Lemon yellow ground nearly overspread with bright cherry. Flesh more yellow than Abundance, melting, rich and highly perfumed; small stone, parting readily from the flesh.

Burbank—The Burbank plum stands at the head of the celebrated Japanese varieties. It is proving remarkably successful the country over. No other plum ever became so popular in so short a time. This is because it is practically Curculio proof, and is very free from black knot. It has been fruited from 7 to 9 years in this country, and is perfectly hardy (said to stand 30 degrees below zero); ripens in August. It seems to succeed on any soil, sand, clay or loam. It can be picked green and will ripen and color up perfectly, and will not lose its flavor. Will keep fully three weeks in perfect condition after ripening. We have kept them in perfect condition in a cupboard in our office for 30 days the past season during the hottest weather. Abundant yearly bearer, fruit large, roundish, dark red or purplish, with thin lilac bloom, flesh amber yellow, melting, juicy, with rich sugary flavor, stone small; bears second year after planting. First of September. (See colored illustration.)

Chabot (Chase, Yellow Japan)—Medium to large, heart-shaped, pointed; orange overlaid with cherry red, darker in sun; flesh yellow, sweet, excellent quality. Tree a strong upright grower; productive. First to middle of September.

Red June—The best Japan, ripening before Abundance. Medium to large, deep vermillion red with handsome bloom; flesh light lemon yellow, firm, moderately juicy; pleasant quality. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy; productive; ripens between Willard and Abundance. Last of July or early August.

Hale—A handsome globular red and speckled plum; about color and size of Burbank, ripening 7 to 10 days later. Claimed to be best quality of all Japan plums; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, but a good shipper and keeper. Very promising. Tree a good grower; productive. Sept.

Ogon—Tree an upright, spreading, strong grower with large leaves. A handsome, early, clear yellow freestone plum of fair quality; excellent for canning. In some sections reported a shy bearer, in others one of the most productive. Early August.

Pissardi (Prunus Pissardi)—From Persia; this is a very ornamental tree with purple foliage; fruit is medium in size, roundish, oval, dark crimson color, juicy, and fairly good; hardy. A most beautiful tree for lawn or park.

Satsuma (Blood)—Large, globular with sharp point; color purple and red with blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality; pit very small. Hardy and vigorous grower. Fairly productive in most sections. September.

Simoni (Prunus Simonis)—Apricot Plum. Fruit brick red color, flat; flesh apricot yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in any other plum. September.

Wickson—Originated by Luther Burbank, of California, who says: "This variety stands pre-eminent among the many thousand Japan varieties I have fruited." Tree hardy and an upright, strong grower with narrow leaves; very productive. Fruit **largest of the Japans**, handsome deep maroon red, firm, a long keeper and a fine shipper; flesh dull yellow, meaty, of good quality. Destined to become one of the most valuable of plums for market; keeps fully three weeks after picking. Fruit ripens late, after Burbank. We highly recommend this variety to those wanting the best. Middle of September. (See colored illustration.)

Willard—Strong upright grower, vigorous and productive; one of the earliest. Bright claret-red; flesh firm, poor quality. Valuable only as an early market sort. July.

Many large growers prefer the Japan varieties on peach stocks; they all thrive admirably on the peach. Can supply on both Plum and Peach.

DO YOU . . .
WANT TO . .
MOVE? . . .

If not, put the old farm in shape to keep you, by setting out an orchard.

Good Words from a Pleased Customer.

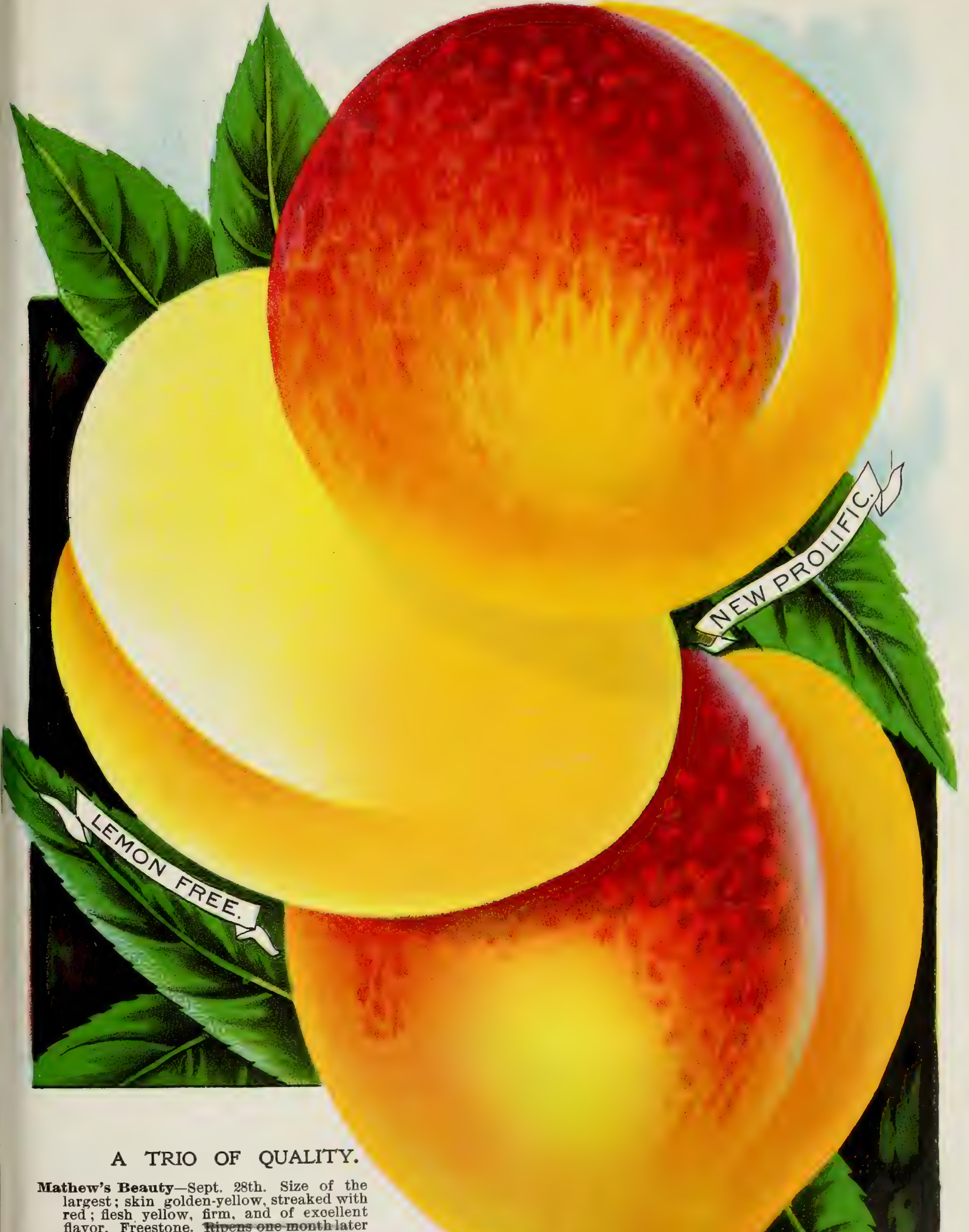
Ironville, O.

I am more than pleased with the trees and berry plants I received from your nursery last spring. They are making such a large growth at present that I shall surely have a good crop next year. I intend to plant out 500 peach trees, 1,000 grapes and 10,000 berry plants the coming spring, and no other firm but yours will furnish the stock. I am entirely satisfied with your dealings. Many thanks for your square dealings. Yours truly,

VINCENT HEINTSHEL.

Purchase 1,600 trees and plants.

Our trees have not got handles, but they have got the finest roots of any trees grown in the United States.


NEW PROLIFIC.
LEMON FREE.
MATHEWS BEAUTY.

A TRIO OF QUALITY.

Mathew's Beauty—Sept. 28th. Size of the largest; skin golden-yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, firm, and of excellent flavor. Freestone. ~~Ripens one month later than Elberta.~~

Lemon Free—Oct. 1st. A new seedling, originated in Ohio. Resembles somewhat the Smock Free, but is in every way finer, larger and of better quality. A regular and prolific bearer, with fruit sometimes measuring 12 inches in circumference, and of finest color and flavor. Ripens first of October. Freestone.

New Prolific—Sept. 10th. It has the size and color of the Crawfords. The hardiness of the Hill's Chili. The productiveness of the Barnard. Unequaled in flavor and quality. Freestone and a surprisingly small pit. Large, glossy foliage and vigorous grower. Unsurpassed as a long distance shipper. Color, beautiful golden-yellow with red deep cheek.

Roch. Litho. Co.
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS.

This class is especially adapted to the Southern and Western sections, where European sorts do not do well. They thrive well budded on peach stock.

***De Soto**—A very hardy, native variety, extremely productive and profitable Originated in Wisconsin. September.

Forest Garden—Fruit large, mottled red and yellow, juicy and sweet, hardy and vigorous. August.

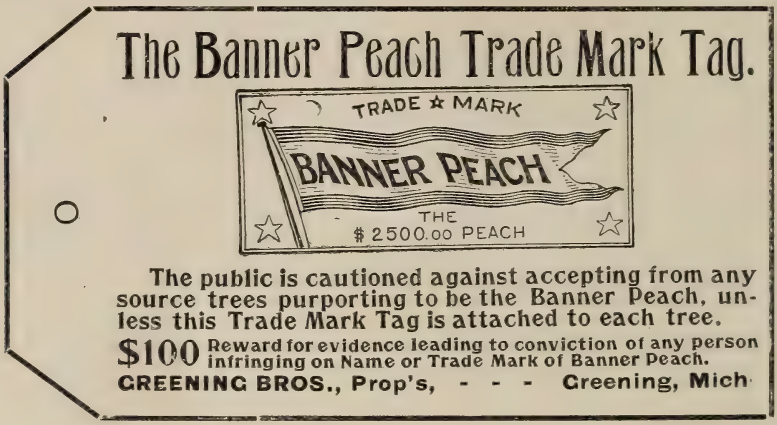
Marianna—Fruit smaller than Wild Goose, nearly round, of a bright cardinal red when ripe. Skin rather thick, stone small.

Wolf—Fruit nearly as large as Lombard, and a perfect free stone. As to quality, we find them superb for cooking, and for serving with sugar as we use peaches. Tree a good grower, hardy and is becoming very popular wherever known. August.

Weaver—Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom, prolific, and of good quality. Tree very hardy. August.

Wild Goose—Fruit medium, red with a blue bloom. July.

(Fac simile of the Banner Trade Mark Tag. The color of this tag is Blue.)



The Banner Peach Trade Mark Tag.

TRADE ★ MARK

BANNER PEACH

THE
$ 2500.00 PEACH

The public is cautioned against accepting from any source trees purporting to be the Banner Peach, unless this Trade Mark Tag is attached to each tree.

$100 Reward for evidence leading to conviction of any person infringing on Name or Trade Mark of Banner Peach.

GREENING BROS., Prop's, - - - Greening, Mich

This Catalogue

IS FULLY COPYRIGHTED

And nurserymen and others will be held responsible for taking extracts from it in making up their catalogues. ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧

BIG PROFITS WITH GREENINGS' TREES.

A $600.00 Orchard.

About three years ago the party that had this place before me planted $600.00 worth of stock from your nurseries; I came to this place in the fall of that year, and have watched the growth of the different varieties of fruit ever since. We had a large crop of fruit the past year, which we sold at good prices. Cherries brought $2.50 per bushel, plums $2.00 per bushel, etc. Plums were a surprise to everybody, and in fact the like was never seen here. The apples, too, were very fine and free from spots, and the Winter Banana was simply grand. The trees are hardy and well adapted to this cold climate; the trees are vigorous growers, and fruit is fully equal to the illustration and description in your catalogue. One gentleman, Mr. W. W. Daggett, and wife, drove four miles to see the Winter Banana Apples in bearing, and when I showed him the trees and fruit he said: "THAT SETTLES IT; I'LL HAVE THE WINTER BANANA." I understand he is going to plant 100 trees. I want more of your trees, for I know what they are and am running no risk. I think there would be no difficulty in getting a number of orders around here.

THOMAS JAMES,
Fruitgrower, Oshkosh, Wis.

When our agent calls on you, do not set the dog on him. He will do the fair thing with you.

CHERRIES.

There are few more desirable trees than the cherry. It may be planted near the street, or used to line up avenues, as an ornament, and it will at the same time produce an abundance of delicious fruit. This may be eaten out of hand, preserved, or it will find a very ready market at highly profitable prices, for shipping, canning, etc. The trees thrive in any well drained location. The Duke and Morello, or acid varieties, are thoroughly hardy, while the Heart and Bigarreau, or sweet sorts, will successfully resist quite cold weather, and may be grown in most places.

We are introducing this season the BRUSSELER BRAUNE Cherry. the latest ripening of all varieties. Attention is directed to the colored illustration, also description on another page in this Catalogue. We are positive that in this cherry has been found the "Ideal" variety for market or domestic use. Every tree will be "Trade Marked."

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are the most valuable for market.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Downer's Late—Rather large; light red, tender and juicy; slightly bitter before fully ripe. Tree a vigorous, erect grower. July.

Eagle—Large, black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to fifteenth of July.

***Elton**—Large and fine flavor; pale yellow, light red next the sun; vigorous grower. Last of June.

***Governor Wood**—Very large; rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet, One of the best. Last of June.

Ida—Fruit medium to large, pale yellow, nearly covered with light red, some mottled; flesh tender; juicy and of fine quality. Tree vigorous, upright, abundant and regular bearer. Middle of June.

Luelling—A native of Oregon. Fruit very large, shining black; flesh very solid and firm; fine; a good keeper and will bear transportation well. Tree a moderate grower and rather tender; an early and profuse bearer.

***Napoleon**—Very large; pale yellow with bright red cheek; very firm; juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.

***Rockport**—Large, pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good bearer. June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Remarkably vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. July.

***Tartarian** (Black)—Very large; bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or early July.

***Windsor** — New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, quite distinct; ripens three or four days after the Elkhorn; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and for family use. July.

***Yellow Spanish** — Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light-colored cherries; vigorous and productive. Early July.

Larger Trees Than I Expected.

Leland, Mich., April, 1897.

I received my trees in good shape and excellent condition, and am very well satisfied; they are larger and finer trees than I expected to get. L. SHOEMAKER.

Good Results from Stock Planted Eight Years Ago.

Sebewaing, Mich.

I have had very good results with your nursery stock bought eight years ago, and have been very successful as a fruit grower. Your dealings have been entirely satisfactory. I shall patronize you when in need of nursery stock. JACOB F. GREMEL.

Size of order, $200.

Finest Stock He Ever Saw.

Concord, Mich., April, 1897.

The trees arrived in good shape and I am very much pleased with them, in fact they are the finest box of trees I have ever seen. I will gladly recommend Greening Bros. to my friends who may want nursery stock.

TRUMAN HUBBARD.

The bills came in, the money went;
This is what the farmer said:
"If I had planted Greenings' trees,
I'd have some cash ahead."

Did you ever visit a first class nursery? Whether you have or not, it will pay you to visit ours.

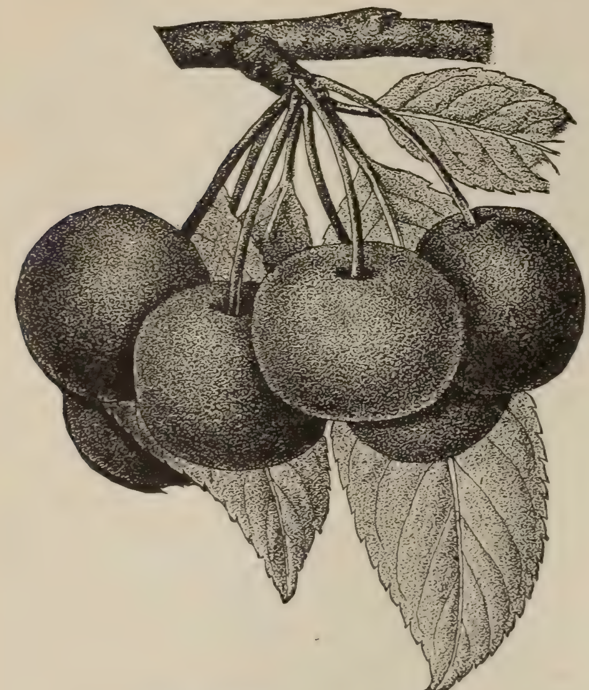
DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

BRUSSELER BRAUNE — Originated and imported from East Poland, Europe, about ten years ago and put on trial at various experiment stations, where its superiority was discovered. Our attention was called to this wonderful cherry by Prof. L. R. Taft, of Michigan Agriculture College, who urged us to introduce this cherry. Tree a stronger grower than Richmond, perfectly hardy and very productive. Fruit large, of rich brown color and of highest quality. Ripens four to five weeks later than Richmond, when all other varieties of cherries are gone. The most profitable variety in cultivation. We offer $100 reward for a better cherry. Every tree "Trade Marked." See colored illustration.

Choisy—Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Last of June.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit. A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Richmond and quite as productive. Color red. June.

Eugenie (Empress) — Fruit large; dark red; very rich, tender and sub-acid. Tree heads very low. Ripe about July 1st.



MONTMORENCY CHERRY.

The

Filipinos

Have a fine country, and when they become sufficiently civilized to plant Greenings' trees, it will be the garden spot of the world. :: :: :: ::

2,000 Trees Shipped Over 2,000 Miles.

Montrose, Col., April 20, 1897.

Gentlemen: We have received fruit trees as per your invoice, checked them over carefully and found them in good condition and entirely free from insects or disease. We are more than pleased with the trees and are satisfied that they are the finest that have been shipped into this valley. We can cheerfully recommend Greening Bros. to those desirous of purchasing nursery stock.

J. F. WILSON & CO.

Beyond My Expectation.

Rushford, Minn., April, 1897.

I received your trees a few days ago, looking very nice and fresh. I thank you for sending such large fine trees; they were beyond my expectation. REV. E. JAASTAD.

BOUGHT 10,000 OF OUR TREES.

Monroe Trees Are Better Than Eastern Grown.

Englishville, Mich.

Of the 10,000 trees you sent me I find in spite of the extreme drought a loss of less than 2 per cent. The trees came out of the car as green as a leek, and the trees have grown remarkably well, some of them over 4 feet the first season. At the same time I bought your trees I planted 160 trees from an eastern nursery, which, however, did very poorly, over one-half of them dying off the first season with the same cultivation and in the same field with yours. This winds up my eastern buying, as I have done heretofore, as I am now fully convinced that Monroe trees are far better for Michigan than eastern grown.

E. E. BROWN.

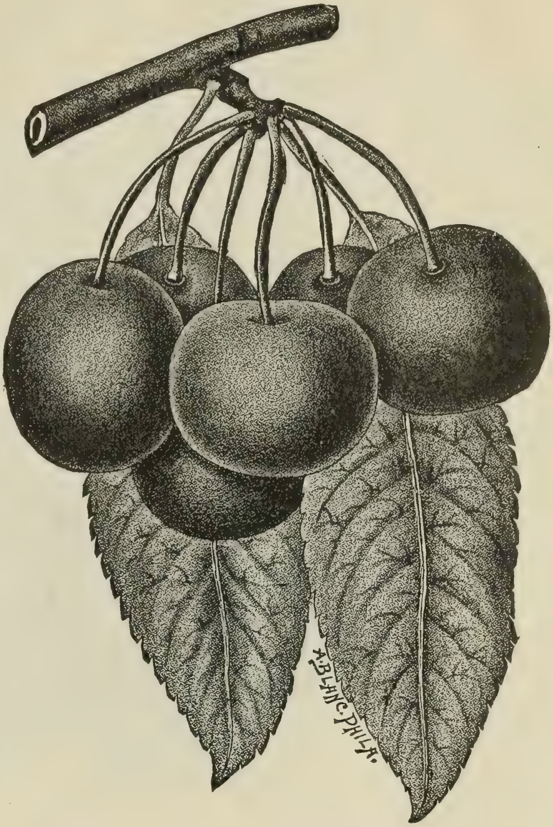
Your eyes will not deceive you. Call on us, and be convinced of the quality of our stock.

SUNSHINE AND WATER

WHEN MIXED INSIDE A PEACH SKIN, ARE BETTER THAN "ANGEL FOOD."

MUSIC HATH CHARMS

BUT IT DON'T BRING THE DOLLARS LIKE A WELL TILLED FRUIT FARM.


A.BLANC.PHILA.

RICHMOND.

***English Morello**—Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Tree a moderate grower. August.

***Late Duke**—Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

Louis Phillipe—Large size; flesh red, tender, juicy, with mild, sub-acid flavor; very vigorous and productive; of great value. A native of France. Middle of July.

***May Duke**—Large, red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

***Montmorency, Large**—A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later, one of the very best. End of June.

Olivet—A new Duke of French origin. Unlike most others of this class, it is said to be very early, and to ripen over a long period. Fruit large, globular, and of a deep, shining red; tender, rich and vinous, with a sweet, sub-acid flavor. Tree rather a slow grower. June.

Size of Order, $1,301.15.

I am entirely satisfied with the stock you furnished me. It is strictly up to contract and I feel that I got my money's worth. I have got quite a stretch of young orchard, as you may suppose, and it all looks nice. I have about 7,000 trees, all furnished by you. Yours truly, EMIL DRESSLER,
Graytown, O.

Thanks for Fine Trees.

Grover Hill, O., May 6, 1897.

The trees you sent me arrived in the very best condition, and I thank you for such fine stock. I will do you all the good I can.
S. R. FISH.

Am Well Pleased.—A $150 Customer.

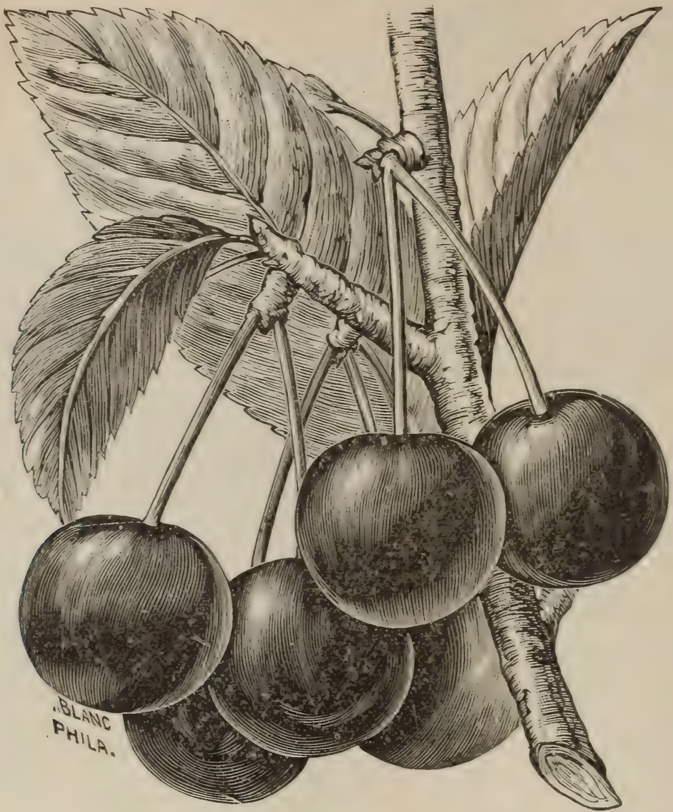
Unionville, Mich.

I am well satisfied with all the trees and vines you have shipped me so far. My vines are bearing now, and I am having good success in fruit growing. JOHN GRAFF.

A $1,000 Customer.

I have thus far patronized your firm to the extent of $1,000, and can say that your dealings with me have been entirely satisfactory. My great success has, in a measure, been due to the valuable instruction received from you. Wishing you success, I remain,
A. DRESSELHOUSE,
Order, $1,000. Manchester, Mich.

Eat all the fruit you can, and can all you can't eat.



SIBREL.

***Ostheim**—A hardy cherry from Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota, and has been found perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet. Valuable for market and great productiveness. Trees usually begin to bear the second year. Last of June.

***Richmond**—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a good grower, with roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June. (See cut.)

***Sibrel**—A new variety originated at Bettsville, Ohio. This valuable cherry has distinguished itself from other leading sorts by its heavy and regular bearing as well as extra fine quality and large size of the fruit. It is of the Morello type. Color deep red, a valuable market sort on account of its late ripening. (See cut.)

Wragg—A new and valuable acquisition, which promises to become one of the leading sorts; very large, with a sweet sub-acid flavor; moderate grower. Last of July.

Your Dealings Are Honorable.

Graytown, O.

The plum trees I bought of you last spring, amounting to about twenty hundred, are just what you represented them to be, and in fact better than I expected. Your dealings with me have been honorable and square, and I have recommended you to all that speak of setting out trees, and trust you will be rewarded for your fair dealing. I am yours very truly,

A. F. FRIESE.

Bore so Heavily That One Could Scarcely See the Foliage.

Ann Arbor, Mich., 1897.

I am well pleased with the New Prolific peach. It is finely flavored, sweet, sound and large. My trees were so heavily laden that one could scarcely see the foliage. The trees began to bear the second year. The New Prolific is really a very excellent peach either for market or domestic use.

JOHN SCHWEINFURTH.

To get your money's worth is what you are after. Give us a trial.

PEACHES.

Those interested in **Peach Culture** will do well to read the paragraph on page 12, treating exclusively and exhaustively on the care and treatment of trees and soil, and written especially for our patrons. Of late this industry has grown into such prominence that it has become one of the leading subjects for discussion at the meetings of horticultural societies, and by that great body of workers who go by the more modest name of fruit growers. With but an occasional exception the peach orchards throughout the great Lake Regions have produced an abundance of excellent fruit. Many farmers have gone into peach culture body and soul, and are reaping handsome profits. The demand increases from year to year, and as a crop can be raised at a small expense, the business will be increasingly profitable. Nearly all the popular varieties will give a large yield of fruit the third year. We give herewith a fine collection of sorts which will afford a good selection for any section of country where peaches can be grown.

HISTORY OF BANNER PEACH

TWENTY-TWO YEARS AGO, Mr. John Murray, of Woodslee, Ontario, while visiting at Detroit, Michigan, bought some peaches which he supposed came from California, at a fruit stand. They were very large and beautiful, and he determined to plant the seeds and watch the results. One of the seeds sprouted and grew up very rapidly. As peaches in that climate were regarded as tender and short lived, not much attention was given to the tree until it began fruiting. The fruit was very large and handsome and of a quality never before tasted in that locality. The tree continued to bear heavy crops every year, and of such high flavor and handsome appearance that it **carried away the laurels at all Agricultural Fairs** held in that country, without a single failure for ten successive years. Later, trees were budded at the South Essex Experiment Station, Leamington, Ontario, when after fruiting there the full worth of the Banner Peach was finally established and the variety offered for sale. The price asked for the peach was so great that for several years no Nurserymen could be found to purchase it. Finally on March 22, 1898, an agreement was entered into by us with the Originator, Mr. John Murray, by which at a cost of $2,500.00 in cash and a royalty on trees sold, we obtained full control and ownership of the Banner Peach. We now offer this valuable market peach with the firm belief that it is destined to become the most valuable of all peach varieties ever grown or introduced.

In our untiring search for good things we have been fortunate in obtaining the control of the "**Banner**" Peach, an illustration and description of which will be found in this Catalogue. The demand for peaches has drifted almost entirely to late varieties. and we are certain that the advent of a peach having the market qualities of the "**Banner**" will be hailed with delight by peach growers. It has the high quality of New Prolific in all respects, very large and beautiful, and ripens with Beers' Smock. It is the most hardy variety in cultivation, having stood the cold winters of Canada—where it originated—for the past twenty-two years. It was obtained at a cost of $2,500.00 in cash. In the discovery of the "**Banner**" peach we are confident of having found the "Ideal market peach" and we take pleasure in recommending it to those aiming to plant only the very best.

It is hardly necessary, we believe, to call **special** attention to the **New Prolific** peach, and its great triumphs in the past. It is now so well known everywhere, that it needs no introduction to our patrons. Its success is complete. Those who have treated the introduction of the **New Prolific** with mistrust and contempt, are now fully satisfied that it is all we have claimed for it. Patrons may rest assured at all times that there is no disappointment in any of the new varities we are introducing.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most valuable for market.

Orchard Full of New Prolific.

I take pleasure in announcing that the orchard of peaches received from your nurseries is full of fine fruit. The New Prolific especially are grand. They are certainly first class in every respect.

G. H. DOODY,
Unadilla, Mich.

Large, Straight Tree With Good Roots.

I received my peach, plum and apple trees, and to say the least I am well pleased with them. I find them large, straight, smooth, with good top and roots. I thank you for the present.

JOHN GIRARD,
West Liberty, O.

Live and let live is one of the good methods of our business.

Alexander—Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive; ripens three weeks earlier than Crawford Early. Cling. July.

Amsden—Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; ripens with Alexander and closely resembles that variety. Cling. July.

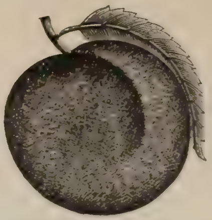
Barber—Medium to large in size; deep yellow nearly covered with red. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Middle of September.

Bilyeu—Large, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper; rather late. Middle to last of October.

***Beers' Smock**—Large size; yellow, shaded with red; rich; tree hardy and very productive. One of the most valuable market varieties. A good shipper. Last of September to first of October.

Bokara No. 3—Originated at Bokara, Russia. Claimed to be the hardiest peach grown. Has stood 28 below zero and borne a crop. Freestone; fruit yellow with red cheek, skin tough and has excellent keeping qualities. Middle of September.

***Bronson**—Large; yellow, with handsome red cheek; flesh sweet, rich; fine flavor; tree hardy and a good bearer. Middle of September.



BANNER PEACH—Reduced Size.

BANNER—Originated at Woodslee, Ontario, Canada. Tree very hardy, and will bear large crops of finest fruit, in cold climates, where others fail. In bearing and quality it equals New Prolific. Unsurpassed in point of richness in flavor. A strong, vigorous grower. Winner of ten first premiums at Canada agricultural fairs. Color deep yellow, with a rich crimson bloom. Flesh golden yellow from pit to skin; pit small, perfectly free. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed by any other variety. Season of ripening October first, the best time to bring the highest price in market. Each and every tree will be "Trade Marked." (See colored illustration and testimonials.)

***Champion**—A new variety originated at Nokomis, Ill., claimed to be hardy and productive. Fruit large and attractive; skin creamy white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and sweet. August 15th.

Stood 38 Degrees Below Zero.

The New Prolific Peach Trees in my Orchard stood 38 degrees below zero, and are not hurt.

THOMAS JAMES,

March 4th, 1899. *Oshkosh, Wis.*

The New Prolific Took First Premium.

The Cedar Springs Fair of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society closed today, and just as you may expect, the New Prolific Peach took first premium over all others; in fact, Mr. E. E. Brown, of Englishville, Mich., took first prize for best collection of fruit ($25.00), all grown on trees purchased from Greening Bros. One load of New Prolific Peaches brought $2.75 per bushel, while other varieties sold for $1.00 to $1.50. It is the most highly flavored peach I ever tasted. No trouble to sell them at fancy prices.

MILES MULFORD,
Cedar Springs, Mich.

Peaches Weighed One Pound.

Trees planted two years ago from your nurseries did very fine. One of the peach trees planted two years ago had peaches on that weighed one pound each. The pear trees that were planted a year ago this spring were loaded with luscious fruit.

J. J. LOWER, Galatea, O.

Rich and Delicious.

Having sampled the Winter Banana Apple, I find it to be very rich and delicious, of splendid appearance and beautiful color.

CHAS. G. WILCOX.
Horticulturist, Adrian, Mich.

A husking bee is lots of fun, but it stands no show with a "fruit picking party."

***Chili**—Large, yellow, with slight blush; flesh yellow, luscious and well flavored. Pit small. Tree hardy and productive. Bears large crops when most other sorts fail. Middle September.

***Cooledge** (Favorite)—Large; white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.

***Crosby**—Originated near Billerica, Mass., and noted on account of its hardiness. Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam; color bright orange yellow, with a very bright red cheek; flesh yellow, mild and pleasant. Middle of September.

Canada (Early Canada)—Resembles Alexander, white, flushed with red cheek; unusually hardy, very prolific. One of the best early sorts.—July.

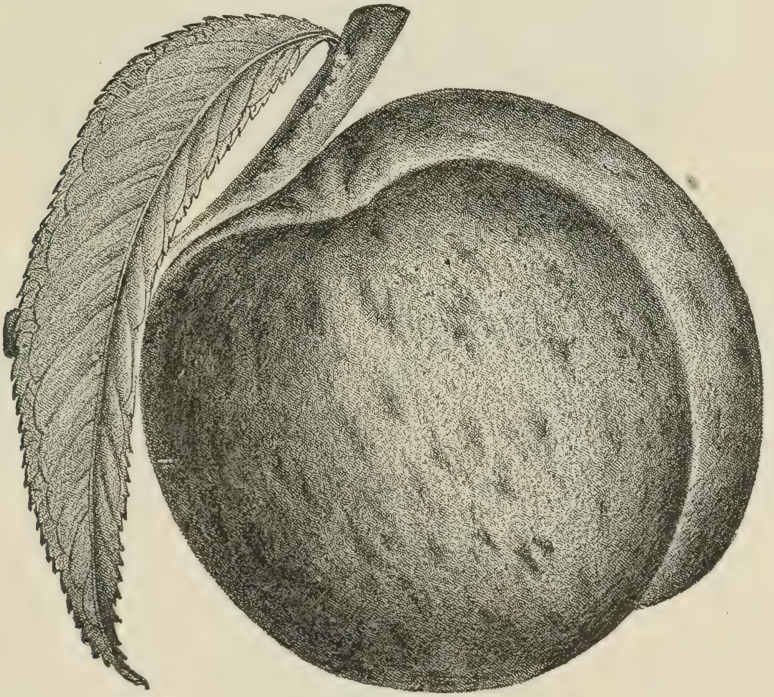
Conkling—A profitable market sort Large, round, golden yellow with crimson cheek; high flavor. Early September.

Chair's Choice—Large size, yellow; freestone; ripens five days earlier than Smock. Very promising. September.

Heavy Crops of New Prolifics, Wonderful Growth.

Monroe, Mich., 1896.

Many of the trees in my New Prolific peach orchard grew over five feet the first season; two years later they stood ten to twelve feet high, and produced a heavy crop of the finest peaches I ever saw. This year, being the fourth season after planting, the trees are from 15 to 20 feet high, and have borne an average of four bushels per tree, all large, well developed fruit. And such fruit! The Crawfords and other large, first-class peaches are not in it in point of quality, appearance and size. I am thoroughly convinced that the New Prolific is all that is claimed for it. A. M. PEARSALL.



CARMAN.

***Carman**—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. Ripens with Early Rivers. One of the hardiest in bud; in shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Promises to stand at the head for a general, long distance, profitable, market variety, in quality ranking superior to anything ripening at same time. New; August.

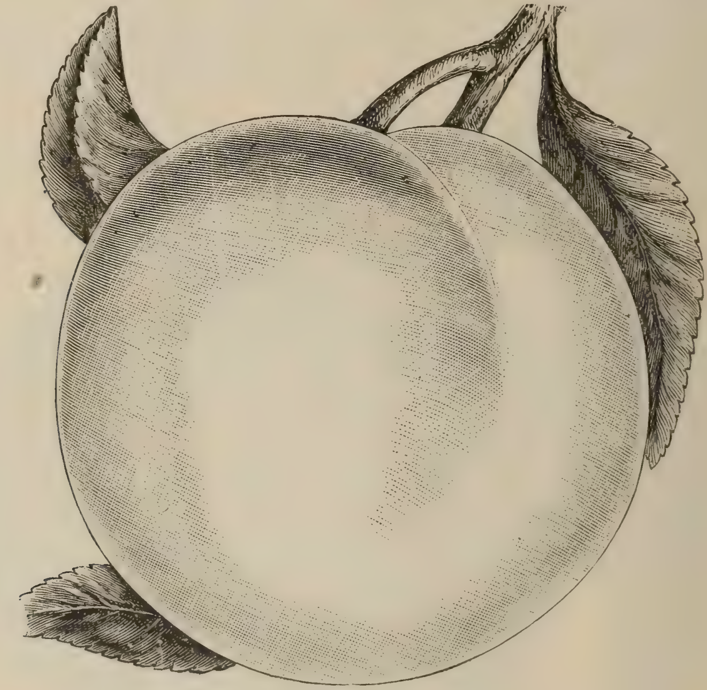
Agents Wanted.

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our Specialties and high grade Nursery stock will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable agents.

If you don't find what you want in this catalogue, write to us and we can get it for you.

There Is No Question Whatever

About the Banner Peach taking the lead as a money maker. . . . Try it and see for yourself.



FITZGERALD.

Crawford's Early—A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive, although tender in fruit bud. Its fine size and beauty make it one of the most popular sorts. No other variety has been so extensively planted. First of September.

***Crawford's Late**—Fruit of large size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

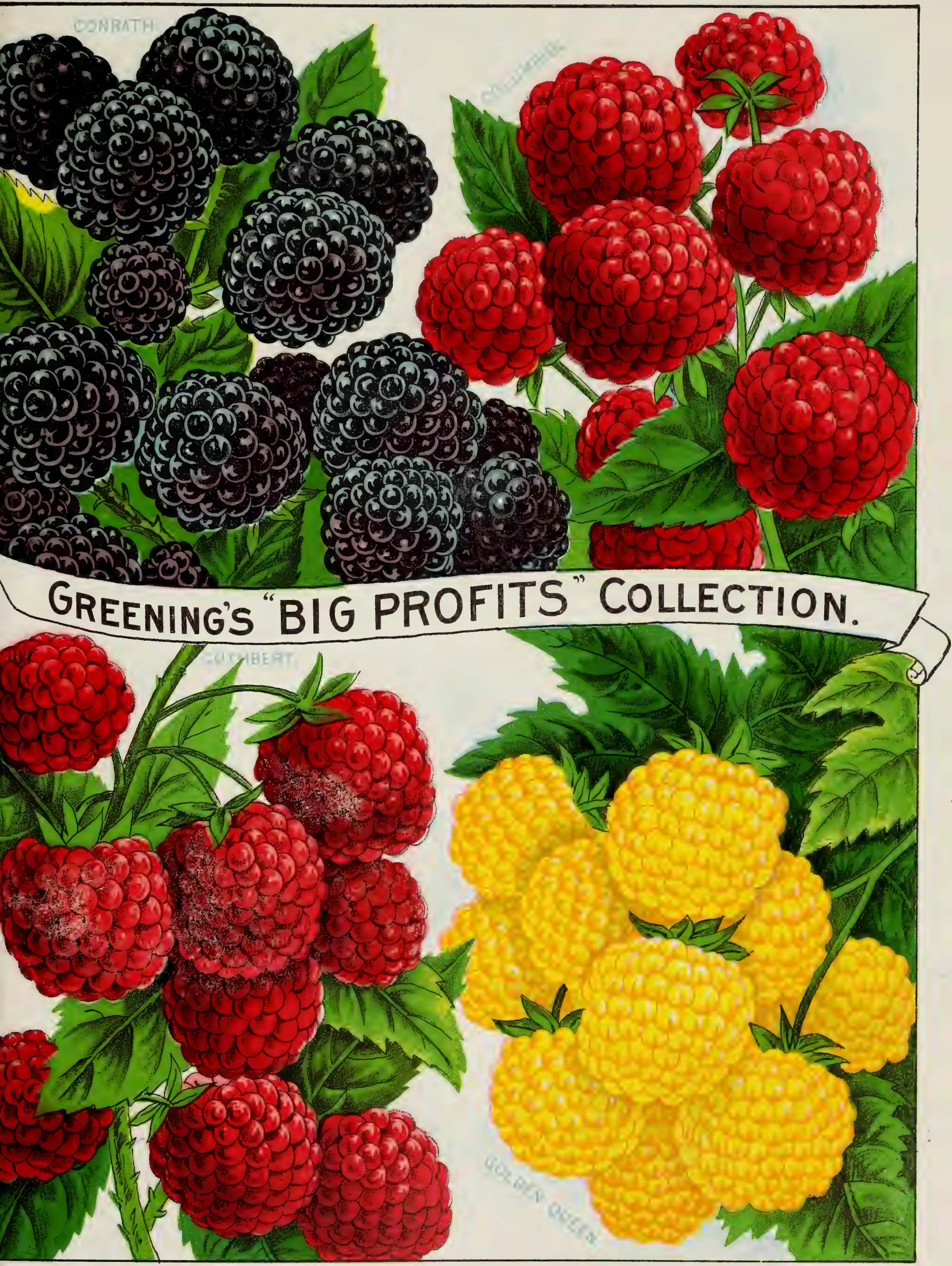
Davidson—Ripens right after Alexander, medium size, white, with red cheek, very delicious; very hardy. Bears a heavy crop the third year after planting. First of August.

Elberta—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all peach sections north and south. One of the leading market varieties. Follows Early Crawford.

***Early Barnard**—Medium size, popular peach; yellow, with red in the sun; flesh yellow and very good; tree vigorous and good bearer. First of September. One of the hardiest.

***Early Michigan** — Medium size, white with red cheek; handsome; flesh white, firm and of fine quality. An early and good bearer. Middle of August.

Improve the looks of your lawn by planting a beautiful hedge around it.


CONRATH
COLUMBIAN
GREENING'S "BIG PROFITS" COLLECTION.
CUTHBERT
GOLDEN QUEEN
Roch. Litho. Co. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

CONRATH—Ten days earlier than Gregg. Very large, hardy, productive.
CUTHBERT—The well-known, leading market berry.
GOLDEN QUEEN—Large, hardy, very productive, high quality, golden yellow.
COLUMBIAN—The Tree Raspberry. Very hardy, wonderfully prolific, dark red.

Engle's Mammoth—Large, round, oval, suture slight; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow; stone small, free; sweet, rich, juicy. Early September. A good market sort.

EVERBEARING PEACH—A decided novelty. New; produces a successive crop of fruit, ripening all along from July till September. Fruit creamy white mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins; oblong in shape, and tapering to the apex; flesh white with red veins near the skin, juicy and of excellent flavor; quality very good; free stone. Very large. It is claimed that it will produce fruit for three months in succession, and blossoms at different periods.

*__Foster__—Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with subacid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Handsome.

*__Fitzgerald__—An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color; in Canada and Michigan has proven one of the hardiest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; small pit; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Last of Aug.

George IV.—Large; white, with red cheek, melting, juicy and delicious; moderate bearer. Last of Aug.

*__Greensboro__—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at same time; parts clear from seed when fully ripe. Flesh white, juicy and good. July.

*__Golden Drop__—This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance, rendering it immensely attractive in market, selling for the highest price. Good quality, a very early and profitable bearer; hardy. Medium size. Last of September.

*__Globe__—Fruit large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson toward the pit; quality good. Last of Sept. and first of Oct.

Hale—Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. Fair quality; fruit subject to rot on the trees. Middle of Aug.

Heath Cling—Fruit large, oblong-roundish, with a point at the apex. Stem white, with a red tinge in the sun. Flesh greenish white, tender, juicy and of high flavor, adheres to stone; hardy and productive. October. A popular sort in the South, but rather late for Michigan.

Honest John—Medium to large, with a pink cheek, skin whitish, flesh almost white, of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive. First of Sept.

Jacques—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation. Middle of Sept.

*__Kalamazoo__—Medium size; yellow, shaded with red; juicy, rich, melting; highly esteemed in Michigan. First to middle of Sept.

Large York—Large, white, with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.

Lemon Cling—Large, yellow, with red cheek; cling. Sept.

GREENING BROS
NEW PROLIFIC
PEACH
ORCHARD

700 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

New Prolific a Money-Maker for Me.

I can speak from experience in the highest praise of the New Prolific Peach. I have 500 trees in bearing of this variety, and it has been a money maker for me, and that is what we are all after. A correct estimate of the crop this year is 700 bushels per acre. Some of the trees bore as high as TEN BUSHELS PER TREE, for which I received highest price in market.

JOHN CLARK,
Chelsea, Mich.

Forty-Four Baskets from Five Trees, which Sold at First Sight.

Bridgman, Mich., Oct. 8, 1896.

Allow me to say that I am more than ever pleased with the New Prolific. I gave it a fair test this year. I took from five trees 44 one-fifth baskets, all No. 1. Did not ship but a few, as people bought them at first sight on the trees, as they were the best of my collection that season, coming as it does between the Early and Late Crawfords. Please book me for 100 New Prolific No. 1, for shipment April 1, 1897.

W. C. BABCOCK.

Study our "Fruit Growers' Guide." It is an X-ray to fruit culture.

***Lemon Free**—Almost lemon shape, pointed at the apex; color a pale lemon yellow when ripe. It is of large size, of excellent quality; a valuable market sort. Ripens after Late Crawford. (See colored illustration.)

Lewis—Medium size, melting and rich, hardy and productive; white with red cheek. Last of August. Worthy of extensive planting.

Marshall—Late; large, deep yellow, productive, ripening midway between Smock and Salway, filling an important gap. October.

Morris White — Medium; straw color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious; productive. Middle of September.

***Mountain Rose**—Large; skin whitish, richly splashed with light and dark red; flesh white and very delicious; it ripens early, right after Hale's Early. We have fruited it and can recommend it highly. First of August.

***Mathews Beauty**—A new variety, originated at Cuthbert, Ga. Considered the greatest acquisition of any peach ever originated in Georgia; ripens two weeks later than Elberta, is better in quality, and larger in size. It is of the Smock strain, quality the best; vinous, juicy, very large; color deep yellow, streaked with red; flesh very thick and firm, very rich and yellow; free stone. We have seen specimens weighing 17 ounces. Middle to last of September. (See colored illustration.)

***New Prolific**—Perhaps the most popular market variety of the newer sorts. Fruit large, golden yellow with rich crimson cheek; flavor very rich and spicy; flesh golden yellow from pit to skin, firm and unusually thick; pit very small; free stone. It has stood the cold winters of Northern Michigan better than any other variety. Tree a strong grower and very productive. Ripens fifth to tenth of September just before Late Crawford. Hundreds of thousands of trees of this variety have been planted out in orchards. Introduced by us about ten years ago. (See colored illustration.

Old Mixon Cling—Large; whitish yellow with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best cling stone peaches. Last of September.

Oscar—The most beautiful peach we have ever seen. Fruit large, juicy and rich. Color very dark, almost black. Tree a strong, thrifty grower. Originated in this city. Cling. First of September.

***Old Mixon Free**—Large; pale, whitish yellow with a red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.

New Prolific Nine Inches in Circumference.

The New Prolific trees, planted from your nurseries two years ago, bore a heavy crop of extra large peaches this season. It is a wonderful peach. I measured some that were nine inches in circumference. Your dealings have been honorable and square.

G. M. CONKLIN, Sheffield, Mich.

YOU MAY FORGET THE MAINE

But don't forget to remember the
HONEST DEALING
practiced by
GREENING BROTHERS.

Report of Georgia State Horticultural Society, 1896.

Matthews Beauty peach, from J. G. Matthews, Cuthbert, Ga., of the Smock strain, quality best; large, vinous, juicy, color yellow, with a few red streaks; free.

L. A. BERCKMANS,
J. C. MILLER,
J. H. WATKINS,
H. N. STARNES,
L. A. RUMPH,
Committee.

Georgia Experiment Station.

EXPERIMENT STATION, GA., June 3rd, 1897.

DEAR SIR:—I was very much pleased with your new peach, "Matthews' Beauty," specimens of which I saw and tasted at the Horticultural exhibit in Griffin last year. I consider it a handsomer and much more highly flavored fruit than "Elberta." Very truly,

R. J. REDDING, Director.

We know the so-called busy bee has matters pretty slick,
And so do we, because we have, each year, large fruit to pick.

BANNER PEACH at the South Western Experiment Station, Ontario, Canada, 1898. Eight bushels of fine fruit from a six year old tree. The hardiest peach tree in cultivation. Simply wonderful; has stood the coldest winters without the slightest injury. Fruit very large, equal to New Prolific in rich quality. Free stone, golden yellow with crimson cheek; ripens with Beer's Smock. Every tree trade marked.

***Pearce**—A highly esteemed market variety, originated with P. S. Pearce, Catawba Island, O. Fruit large, golden yellow; excellent flavor; yellow flesh. It's very heavy bearing, hardiness of tree, large size, excellent qualities of fruit, and good shipping qualities, prompted Mr. Pearce to have this peach budded by us the past season on a large scale, for his own planting. The strong confidence shown by such a prominent fruit grower ought to recommend this peach as an excellent market variety. We have seen the trees in full bearing and can heartily recommend it. First to middle of September.

Red Cheek—Fruit large; skin yellow with a deep red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting. An excellent peach. Middle of September.

***Reeves**—Fruit very large, round; skin yellow with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and excellent; tree hardy and productive. Middle of September.

Rivers—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. First of August.

***Salway**—Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow with a rich, marbled, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich; one of the very best late peaches where it will ripen. October.

Sneed—The earliest peach known; ripens fully ten days before Alexander. Fruit medium size, creamy white, with light blush cheek; excellent quality; productive. July.

***St. John**—A grand peach, ripening about ten days after Hales. Nearly as large as Crawford, fully equal in color and of superior flavor; fruit round, brilliant, showy; one of the earliest yellow peaches; commences bearing young and produces abundantly. Middle of August.

FOR LARGE PROFITS PLANT THE "BANNER" PEACH.

Hurrah for Cuban Independence and the Conrath Raspberry!

Steadley—Fruit very large, of a greenish white color; flesh white to the stone, and of a delicious flavor. Early in October.

Stump—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

Smock Free—Large; orange red or yellow; flesh red at the stone; moderately juicy and rich. Very productive and a valuable late market variety. Last of September.

Stevens Rareripe—A very productive variety, resembling the Old Mixon Free, except being larger and more highly colored. Ripens after Late Crawford.

Susquehanna—Fruit large and handsome; skin rich yellow, with a handsome red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich. Generally unproductive. Middle of September.

***Snow's Orange**—Medium size; orange yellow, with a deep, dark red cheek; flesh yellow and red at the stone, good quality. Tree hardy and very productive. Fore part of September.

***Scott's Nonpareil**—A fine, large, yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. September.

Triumph—Tree a strong grower and very hardy. Fruit large, yellow with red cheek; flesh bright yellow; great bearer a good shipper. Stone nearly free when fully ripe; a very valuable early yellow peach, ripening before Alexander is gone. July.

Wager—Large, yellow; flesh yellow; one of the hardiest. Last of August.

Wheatland—Large, golden yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of fine quality. Between Early and Late Crawford. Poor bearer.

Wonderful—A free stone; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine. It ripens after nearly all other varieties have disappeared, and is a remarkable keeper. Middle of October.

Yellow Rareripe—Large; deep yellow, melting and good, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

........Energy, Honorable Dealing, Good Management, Honesty, Integrity, Strict Attention to Business, have done the greater part in placing the reputation of our Nurseries in the front rank with the best in the land.

New Prolific Ahead of All Others.

The NEW PROLIFIC was thoroughly tested by me this season, and I pronounce it ahead of all other varieties in cultivation. Some of the growers are almost wild in its praise. Thanks for square dealing.

MILES MULFORD,
Cedar Springs, Mich.

Prof. L. H. Bailey.

I am greatly obliged to you for the basket of New Prolific peaches which has come to hand in perfect condition. I have given it careful attention and consider it to be a peach of the very best quality, apparently a good keeper, and I should say a ready seller. It is certainly a very valuable variety.

PROF. L. H. BAILEY,
Sept. 13, 1895. Ithaca, N. Y.

Sells for More Money Than Any Other.

Manchester, Mich., June, 1897.

My New Prolific orchard, planted in 1892, bore a crop of fruit every year but the first. I must say that the peach is all that you recommend, and sells for more money than any other peach I grow. Fruit is very large and the highest flavored for canning I ever came across.

ALBERT DRESSELHOUSE,
Fruitgrower.

The Best of All Peaches.

Fredonia, Mich., June, 1897.

My New Prolific peach trees, planted in '92, began to bear the second year and bore a crop each year ever since. I consider it the best peach for market and canning. Don't wish for any better.

GOTTLIEB HORNING,
Fruitgrower.

$1,250 Customer.

I am thankful that I have followed your advice and set out a good orchard and a large vineyard. I am well pleased with my stock and all those who have seen my plantation have only words of the highest praise for your excellent stock. People are getting quite interested in the New Prolific Peach in this section. My 500 trees are loaded down to break with large elegant peaches. They are a surprise to visitors. I shall harvest about 200 bushels of the New Prolific from the 500 trees planted two years ago last spring. I wish you would come up and see them. Where would you advise me to ship them?

GODFREY PAUL,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Nice Fine Stock.

Trees arrived this morning and open up in good shape, and are nice, fine stock.

HAL A. GRANGER, Croswell, Mich.

Free gold is sure to come if you plant the Brusseler Braune cherry.

SELECT APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit of the plum family, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops, ripening in July and August.

Acme—A new and remarkable variety. Tree a stout, healthy grower, with handsome foliage; very hardy and productive. Fruit very large and sweet; rich yellow with red cheek. Very desirable.

Breda—Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. First of August.

Early Golden (Dubois) — Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Harris—Remarkable for size, beauty and productiveness. Is extremely hardy, standing the severest winters. Fruit of rich golden yellow and of the finest quality. Season early.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor. Very productive. August.

Montgamet — Large, early, extra fine. Ripens about July 20th.

St. Ambrose—New; very large; free stone; yellow, with red cheek; excellent; ripens July 15th.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

These are quite distinct from other European varieties. Their leading characteristics are extreme hardiness, early bearing, productiveness, and freedom from disease. The following are the best that have been thoroughly tested: Can supply on both peach and plum root.

Alexander—An immense bearer. Fruit yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful. July.

Alexis—An abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid. July.

Catherine—Vigorous and productive. Medium sized, yellow, mild, sub-acid. July.

Gibb—Tree grows symmetrical; productive. Fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid; the best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. Last of June.

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit white with red cheek; sweet; the best late variety. August.

Nicholas—Tree prolific. Fruit medium to large; white; sweet and melting. A handsome variety. July.

NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums.

Boston—Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet, and a peculiar pleasant flavor; free stone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. September.

Downton—Large, pale greenish yellow with purplish red cheek; flesh pale green, red at the stone; quality very fine, melting, rich, sweet and excellent. August.

They Are All O. K.

I received my trees today and am well pleased with them. They are all O. K. in every respect and arrived in good order, and if they don't grow it will be neither my fault nor yours, as I planted them well.

HENRY FLATER,
Findlay, O.

Customers Well Pleased.

Trees came in due time and delivery went off all right. All customers are very well pleased with stock received.

J. M. INGRAM, Snider, Ills.

Five Bushels Per Tree the Fourth Season.

Monroe, Mich., May 22, 1897.

I am more than satisfied with the New Prolific trees purchased from you in 1892. They began to bear the second year, and continued to bear every year since. They are the greatest bearers I have ever seen; fruit large and showy. Last year (the fourth year) the trees averaged from four to five bushels each, and they sold for more money than any other variety I grow. The trees and fruit are fully up to what you recommend.

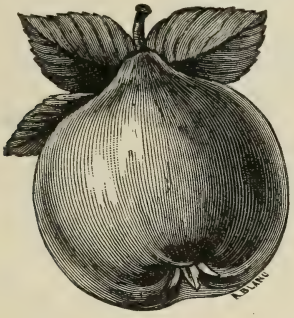
DENNIS C. NAVARRE.

There are people who cannot eat fine fruit, but they are mostly in the penitentiaries.

QUINCES.

The Quince is of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched.



ORANGE QUINCE—Reduced Size.

***Orange**—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

Angers—Somewhat later than Orange; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well. Tree a thrifty grower and an abundant bearer.

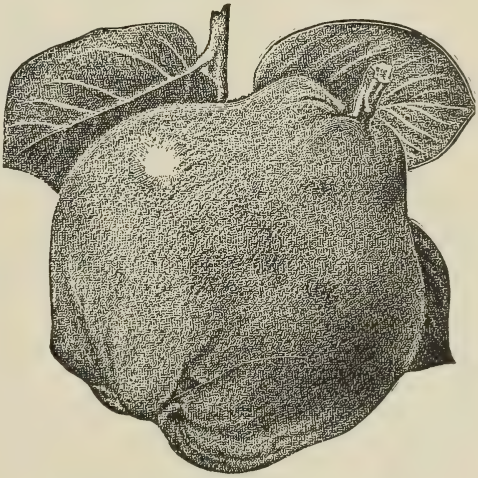
Bourgeat (New)—The strongest and most distinct grower of all quinces, with large foliage and very handsome fruit. Keeps longer than most other sorts. Very promising.

Champion—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

Missouri Mammoth—The largest quince in cultivation. Has stood severe cold; a thrifty grower and prolific bearer. One of the very best.

***Meech**—Ripens between the Orange and the Champion. Bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality fine, and size large; tender in some localities.

***Rea** (Rea's Mammoth)—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good and said to be as productive.



MISSOURI MAMMOTH QUINCE.
Reduced Size.

Beware of Robbers

Especially those that would steal your Winter Banana Apples. Rather lose your gold than such fine fruit.

Poor trees are often the cause of failure in fruit growing. Buy our trees and be sure of success.

MULBERRIES.

Valuable for shade and ornamental trees as well as for fruit. Wonderfully rapid growers, very productive; the everbearing varieties fruit for three months.

Downing's Everbearing — Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

New American—Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

Russian—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, etc. Fruit of small size, varies in color from white to black. Largely planted for hedges, wind breaks, etc., in western states.

Money makes the mare go,
The old time saying ran;
Plant Greening Bros.' trees
As fast as you can.

NUTS.

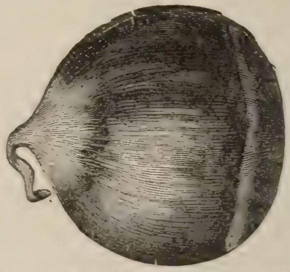
Almond, Hardshell—A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump, sweet kernel; tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

Almonds, Soft or Papershell — This is more desirable than the Hardshell, wherever it will succeed, but is not quite as hardy. Kernel large, sweet and rich.

Butternut, or White Walnut—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

Black Walnut—This is the most valuable of all our timber trees for planting; a rapid grower, producing a large nut. The timber enters more largely into the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware than almost any other, and is prized almost with mahogany.

Chestnut, American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut trees, and the chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT.

Prof. L. R. Taft: "Rich, Aromatic Odor and Flavor. A Promising Table Variety."

Michigan Agricultural College, Oct. 22, '95.

The basket of Winter Banana Apples duly received. I consider it a very promising table variety. It is of good size, regular in form and beautiful in appearance. Unlike most other sorts of its color, it seems to handle well, the specimens that I have not showing any discoloration after being handled a number of times. In flavor it is a very mild sub-acid, with a rich, aromatic odor and flavor. If sufficiently productive, would consider it a very valuable Apple for either home use or market. The Banana trees here on the experiment grounds are making fine growth. Yours very truly. L. R. TAFT.

They Are Beauties.

A few days ago I saw two Winter Banana apples, raised by Thos. James, who has quite a number of your trees. The apples are beauties, and I wish to know the price for Winter Banana trees, as I wish to set out the best varieties for profit. W. W. DAGGETT,
Oshkosh, Wis.

Finest Trees Ever Handled.

We finished unloading the car of pear trees, and I want to say that they are simply the finest trees that I ever handled, root and branch, and I think I am a judge of trees. If you have any doubtful customers as to the kind of stock you send out, please refer them to me. C. E. HANON,
Clinton, Ky.

Spanish Proverb.---"Fruit is gold in the morning, silver at noon, lead at night." Valuable at all times."

Chestnut, Spanish—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices; $25 has been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American and tree not quite as hardy.

English Walnut, or Maderia Nut—A fine lofty-growing tree, with a handsome, spreading head. It is scarcely hardy enough here, but further south it is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling, and the large quantities of ripe nuts that are annually imported and sold here prove the estimation in which they are held for the table.

Filbert, English—This is of easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly; nuts nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor; admired by all for dessert.

Filbert, Purple or Blood-Leaved — This variety resembles the English sort, except that the foliage is purple, making it a very ornamental shrub.

Hickory, Shell-bark—To our taste no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich, nutty flavor excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel.

Pecan—This is a native nut belonging to the (Carya) Hickory-nut family. The tree is of tall growth and bears abundantly; not entirely hardy here, but is further south. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

Persimmon, American.

This makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is tolerably hardy here. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frosts.

THE DIMPLE

IN A BABY'S CHEEK
IS BUT
THE SHADOW OF A

"NEW PROLIFIC"

PEACH.

Fruit Grader a Labor Saver.

I am highly pleased with the fruit grader received from you. In our hurry to harvest our peaches, it saved us no end of labor and delay. I herewith send $— in payment for grader.
JOHN CLARK, Chelsea, Mich.

Well Satisfied With Trees.

I am well satisfied with all the trees you have shipped me so far. I would say to all interested in raising fruit to buy of Greening Bros.
ELLIOTT STONE,
Cedar Springs, Mich.

Stands the Northern Climate Better Than Any Other.

Port Sanilac, Mich., 1897.

In the spring of 1893 I purchased of you some New Prolific peach trees together with some other varieties. Last year I harvested the first crop, and I must say that we have nothing in the shape of a peach that can be compared to the New Prolific in bearing and hardiness as well as quality. I have no desire for a better peach. The trees stood our cold northern climate far ahead of any other variety I have tried so far. It is hardy and a good bearer.
HENRY MORRISON.

Eat fruit; it will prevent your getting the Grippe.

GRAPES.

There is a pressing need of more light on grape culture, for the reason that such knowledge can be turned to good account by nearly all classes.

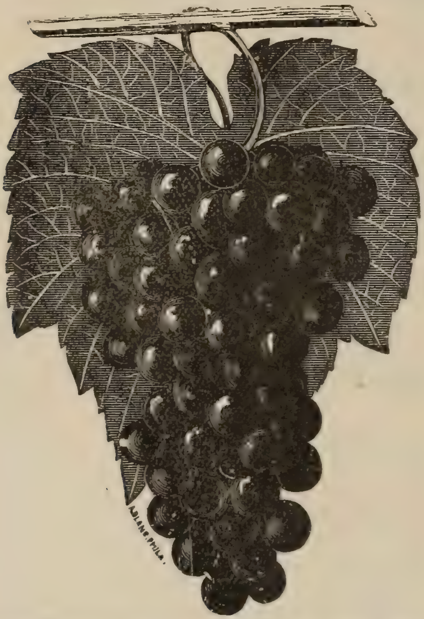
Patrons desirous of obtaining explicit pruning instructions will please read our "Fruit Growers' Guide;" on page 16 of this catalogue. We have a lifelong experience in grape culture, and 10 acres of experimental vineyard devoted expressly to experimental purposes and the testing of the different varieties and their habits.

Our vines are very strong and vigorous in growth. Two-year-old vines are the most desirable to plant and will produce a fine crop the third season after transplanting.

CLASS I.—BLACK GRAPES.

Champion—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all. Succeeds in all sections.

***Concord**—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over great extent of country, and is one of the most popular market grapes grown.



CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Reduced Size.

***Early Ohio**—A new black grape; its points of merit are extreme earliness, hardiness, productiveness and being of better quality than most early sorts. Berries large, firm, of spicy, pleasant flavor; hangs to the stem with a persistency that makes its shipping qualities of the highest order. Ripens about three weeks before the Concord.

Eaton—Black; bunch and berry of the very largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy; pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive. Originated in Massachusetts.

***Campbell's Early**—Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth; thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination equaled by no other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. In dessert quality it is unrivalled by any of our present list of first early market grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp.

Hartford—Bunches of medium size; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; of fair quality; ripens a week before Concord; valuable for its abundant bearing and early maturity.

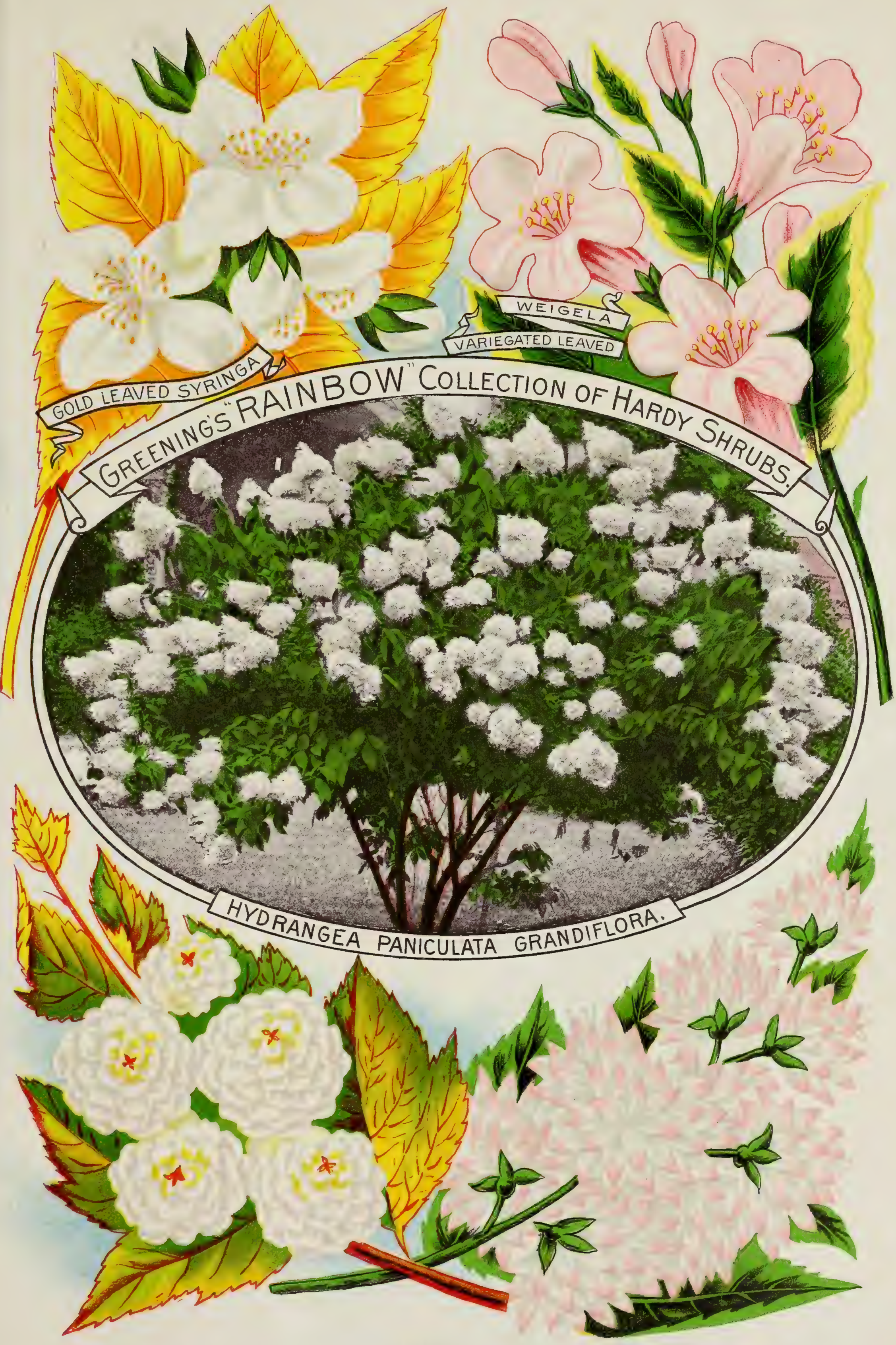
Hosford's Mammoth — Originated with Geo. Hosford, Ionia, Mich., where it was found in the vineyard among Concords. Evidently a seedling of Concord which it greatly resembles in flavor and color, also shape of bunch. The clusters and berries are very large, berries often measuring 3½ to 4 inches around. Quality fully equal to Concord. A heavy bearer, producing often four clusters on one cane. It also has but a few seeds, many without seeds, bunch compact. Vine a vigorous grower, very productive and hardy. We weighed one cluster and it balanced the scales at one and one-half pounds.

Ives—Hardy, productive, with a tough acid center. Valuable in the south.

Merrimac—(Rogers' No. 19)—Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; one of the earliest and best of the Rogers sorts.

Mills—Black; originated in Canada. Vine vigorous, hearty and healthy; supposed to be a cross between a native and foreign

The banner of Spain goes down just as our "Banner", is coming to the front.


GOLD LEAVED SYRINGA
WEIGELA
VARIEGATED LEAVED
GREENING'S "RAINBOW" COLLECTION OF HARDY SHRUBS.
HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

SPIREA AUREA

Roch. Litho. Co.
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

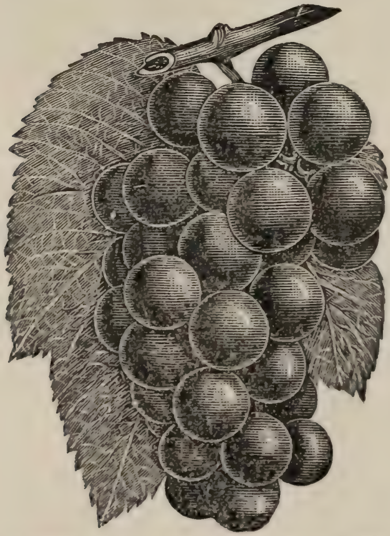
DEUTZIA CRENATA

variety; bunch very large, long and shouldered; berry medium to large, adheres firmly to the stem; flesh firm, meaty, rich and sprightly.

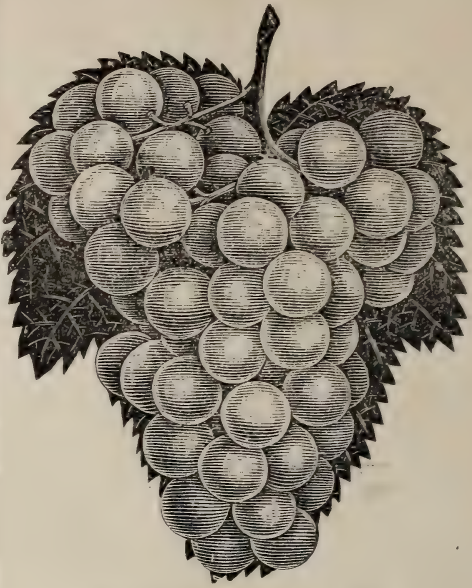
***Moore's Early**—A new grape raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., in 1872. It is described as follows: Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy, has never been covered in the winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero, without injury to it; it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease; in vigor of growth it is medium. Its earliness makes it desirable for a first crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing, as it does, ten days before the Hartford and twenty before the Concord.

Agents Wanted.

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Mechanics and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our Specialties and high grade Nursery stock will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable agents.



MOORE'S EARLY—Reduced Size.



WORDEN—Reduced Size.

Norton—A hardy and exceedingly productive variety, only suited to wine making. Bunch medium, rather compact and shouldered; berries small, round; skin thick, black or dark purple; flesh sprightly but acid; color of wine, dark red.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly; ten days earlier than the Isabella.

***Worden**—A seedling from the Concord, which it greatly resembles in color and appearance. It is, however, several days earlier; much more delicious and melting and has a flavor that is equalled by no other grape grown. Berries and clusters are very large and compact; vine is fully as hardy as the Concord, and more productive. It is a sure bearer. We consider this variety the most profitable for market. See cut.

CLASS II.—RED GRAPES.

***Agawam**—(Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large, generally loose; berries large, round; color dark red or maroon; flesh quite tender, juicy, vinous, with a peculiar flavor much admired by some; vine vigorous and productive.

Well Pleased.

I received my bill of trees and find them in fine condition. I am well pleased, as they are the finest trees I ever received.
SETH VEEDER, Custer, Mich.

Much Pleased.

Please send me your catalogue. Am much pleased with the trees received from your nursery.
MRS. E. S. KENTNER,
Antwerp, O.

Eat fruit! It will prevent your getting the "Grippe."

RECIPE FOR GRAPE SOUP.

Through the kindness of Mr. J. W. Fox, East Cleveland, Ohio, we are privileged to publish the following recipe:

Boil and strain four pounds of grapes (Concord or Worden give best color); place juice in kettle, if too strong add a little water, and let it boil. While boiling put in a pinch of salt, a stick of cinnamon, and enough sugar to take off the sharp taste, but not to sweeten too much. When ready for serving, add a teaspoonful of corn starch mixed in a little cold water. When thoroughly cooked serve with crackers, like any other soup.

***Brighton**—A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware. Vine vigorous and hardy. This variety has now been thoroughly tested, and it may now be truly said to be without an equal among early grapes. Succeeds best when planted near other varieties of grapes.

Catawba—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature.

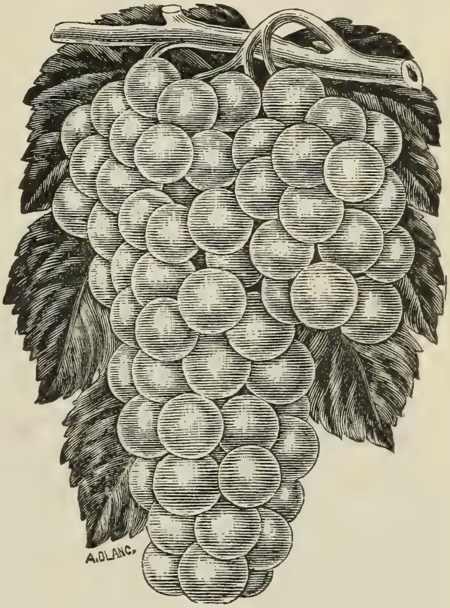
***Delaware**—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small; round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens right after Brighton.

Diana—A seedling of the Catawba, resembling its parent in general appearance, but ripening earlier. Bunches medium to large, compact; berries generally large, pale red; skin thick, covered with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with a little pulp, very high flavored, juicy and sweet; one of the longest keepers we have.

Iona—Bunches large, sufficiently compact and double shouldered; berries large, round, and almost transparent; skin thin; flesh tender from the circumference to the center, with a very rich, sprightly flavor.

Jefferson—Vine very vigorous, extremely hardy; bunch very large, often double-shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish oval; light red, with a thin lilac bloom; combines the sugary richness of the Brighton, the tender meaty flesh of the Iona, with just enough vinous flavor to make the fruit deliciously sprightly and unsurpassed. Ripens with Niagara.

Lindley—(Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch long and compact; berries large; flesh sweet; ripens soon after Delaware. One of the best of Rogers'.



BRIGHTON—Reduced Size.

Massassoit—(Rogers' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose; berry medium; flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as Hartford Prolific.

Moyer—A new grape originated in Canada. In habit of growth and hardiness it resembles the Delaware very much, but ripens earlier. Flavor sweet, delicious; skin tough, but thin; pulp tender and juicy.

Salem—This is regarded as the best of Mr. Rogers' hybrids. Bunch large; berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; slight pulp; a good keeper.

FREIGHT PAID.—As a rule we pay freight on all our shipments.

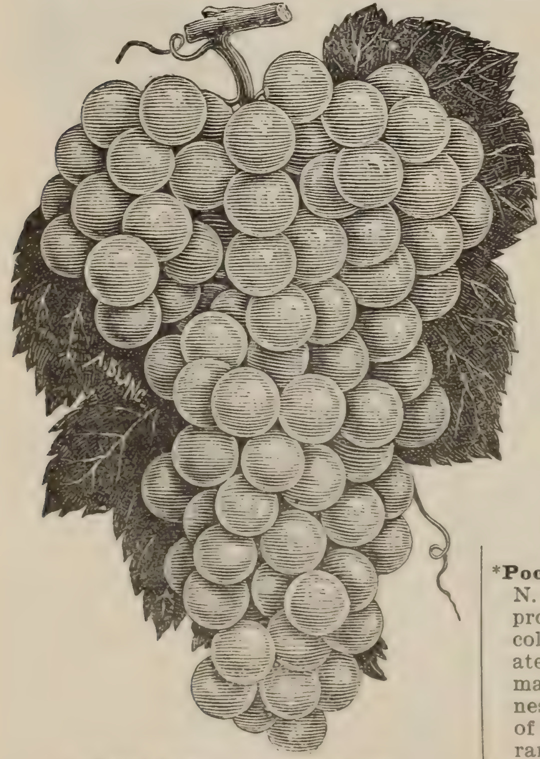
***Vergennes**—Originated at Vergennes, Vt., near Lake Champlain. The originator says of it: "Clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening here fully as early as Hartford Prolific. Its keeping qualities are superior."

Woodruff—A handsome, profitable market sort; vine vigorous, productive; ironclad constitution. Bunch and berry large, attractive; ripens early; fair quality, long keeper, good shipper. In most sections the best red market grape for main crop.

Wyoming—Vines very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. The best early red market variety.

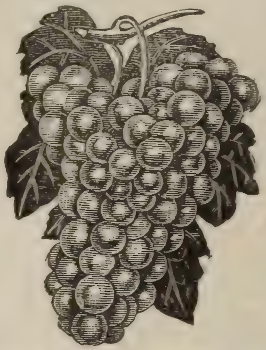
CLASS III.—WHITE GRAPES.

***Diamond**—A vigorous grower; with dark healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth, free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord; quality best; rich, sprightly and sweet, resembling the foreign Chasselas. Ripens a few days before Concord.



NIAGARA—Reduced Size.

Elvira—Very vigorous, strong, healthy grower; bunch and berries medium size, very compact and productive, often growing four and five clusters on a single cane. Ripens about with Catawba; very hardy. A wine grape.



DIAMOND—Reduced Size.

Empire State—Healthy, strong grower, and very hardy; clusters large and shouldered; berry medium, nearly round, white, with a slight tinge of yellow, with a heavy white bloom; ripens early.

***Green Mountain**—Color greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one or two seeds, which separate from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb. Ripens with Moore's Early.

Martha—Native of Missouri. Bunches medium and shouldered; berry large, roundish; flesh similar to Concord; a little foxy, but good; ripens earlier than Concord; vine vigorous and hardy.

***Niagara**—This new white grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor. Fruit keeps well, if carefully handled; one of our favorite sorts.

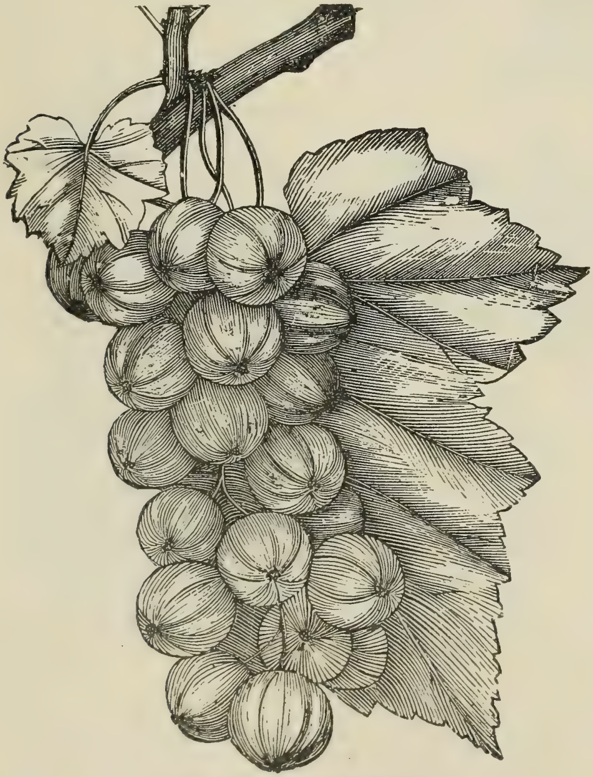
***Pocklington**—Originated at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. The great vigor and hardiness of the vine, with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank of white grapes. Ripens with the Concord.

SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

CURRANTS
A.BLANC

Ripe just before Raspberries are gone, and continue in prime order for several weeks. There is no more useful fruit than the Currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows 4x6 feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. To destroy the currant worm, see chapter on Spraying, page 33. For general culture see chapter on Fruit Growing, page 23.



VICTORIA CURRANT.

Family
==Jars

are quickly settled
by lowering the
contents of a jar of

**BRUSSELER
BRAUNE
CHERRIES**

into the stomachs
of aggrieved
parties.

Albert—Berry large, light red; erect grower; immense bearer; ripens late.

***Champion**—A variety from England now well tested in this country and pronounced everywhere to be the best black currant yet introduced. Very productive, large bunch and berry, excellent quality, strong and vigorous grower.

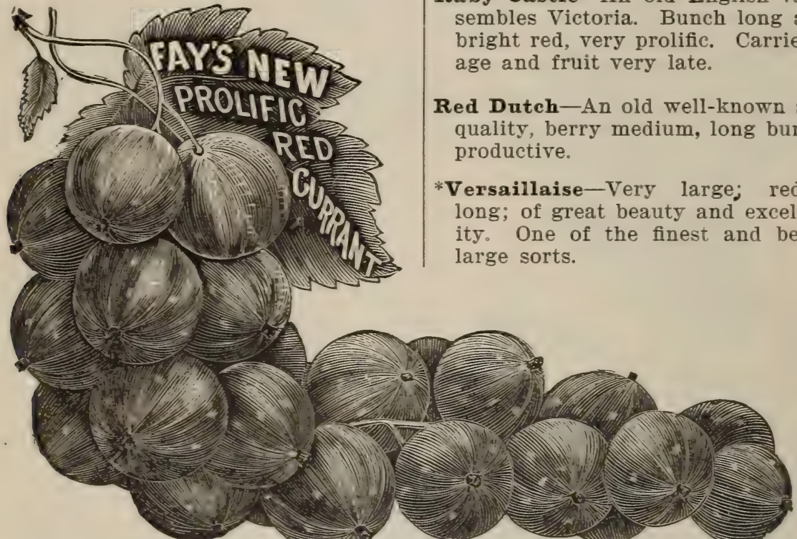
***Cherry**—Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Crandall—A native black seedling of the western wild currant, and much superior to any of the named varieties yet introduced; distinct from the European black varieties and without their strong odor;

In ordering from us, give a list of what you want, and you will get it.

wonderfully productive, a strong, vigorous grower, usually producing a crop next year after planting; large size, ½ to ¾ in. in diameter; easily picked; can be shipped farther and kept longer than any other small fruit; free from all attacks of insect enemies.

Fay's Prolific—The leading market variety. Extra large stems and berries, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive. No variety ever made as quick a jump into popular favor, the demand most seasons being in excess of the supply.



Lee (Black)—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Naples—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

***North Star**—A new variety originated in Minnesota; clusters very long; color bright red; flavor excellent; valuable for market.

Pomona—While not the largest, is of good size. It is a beautiful, clear, bright, almost transparent red; has but few and small seeds, easily picked, hangs a long time after ripe, and is one of the best to hold up in shipping or on the market. A vigorous grower, healthy and hardy, the most productive, one of the sweetest and best in quality, continues longest in profitable bearing, retains its foliage, hangs on bush in good condition the longest, comes into bearing early, is easily and cheaply picked.

Raby Castle—An old English variety, resembles Victoria. Bunch long and large, bright red, very prolific. Carries its foliage and fruit very late.

Red Dutch—An old well-known sort, good quality, berry medium, long bunch. Very productive.

***Versaillaise**—Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best of the large sorts.

Victoria—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than Cherry, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red and of the highest quality. The greatest bearer of all currants. Similar to if not identical with Raby Castle.

***White Grape**—Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

6,000 of Our Trees—The Finest He Ever Saw.

Newaygo, Mich., June 9th, 1896.

I take pleasure in saying that the 6,000 trees shipped me from your nursery are the finest lot I have ever seen. People come for miles round to see them. You may look for a big delivery from this vicinity next spring. My orders for trees in the future will all be placed with your firm.

Wishing you the success you so well deserve, and thanking you for the prompt manner in which you filled my order, I will subscribe myself as
Yours truly,
WILL COURTWRIGHT.

Ten Years' Dealing Satisfactory.

Sebewaing, Mich.

I have dealt with your firm about ten years and have found your dealings entirely satisfactory. Yours truly,
FRED SCHMIDT.

Don't Wish for a Better Peach.

Ann Arbor, Mich., 1897.

I herewith report my experience with the New Prolific peach trees received from you. I am very well pleased with the peach. It began to bear the third year. I consider it fully as good as you recommend. For market or canning I don't wish for a better peach than the New Prolific.
GEORGE APRIL.

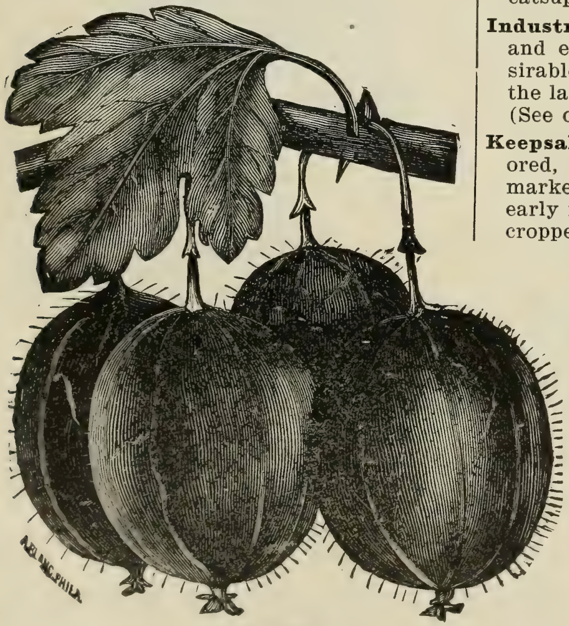
It's a mortgage lifter. What is? The Winter Banana Apple.

GOOSEBERRIES.
ABLANC. PHILA.

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. See pages 9 and 16. The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English sorts, are of fine quality, and are not subject to mildew.

***Chautauqua**—A new white Gooseberry. Size very large; fruit a beautiful light yellow color; free from spines and hair; veined and translucent; quality good. An American seedling.


ABLANC. PHILA.

INDUSTRY.

***Columbus**—An American seedling of the English type; large size; color greenish yellow, smooth, and of fine quality. Claimed to be free from mildew; a strong grower, with large glossy foliage. New.

***Downing**—Fruit is much larger than the Houghton; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort. See cut.

Houghton—A vigorous American sort; very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender, sweet, and of a delicious flavor; very profitable for canning and catsup. (See cut.)

Industry—Very large, red; of fine quality and excellent flavor. New and very desirable if kept free from mildew, as it is the largest grown. Size 1¼ to 1½ inches. (See cut.)

Keepsake—Fruit very large, straw-colored, of excellent flavor, carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. On our grounds this season three-year bushes of Keepsake were loaded with extra large, fine specimens of good quality. Believe it one of the best English sorts for our climate.

OUR SHIBBOLETH

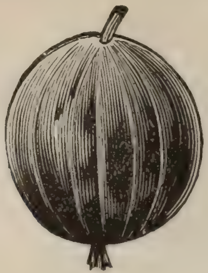
"GREENING BROS.' TREES GROW"

Is heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Lancashire Lad—One of the largest and best of the English varieties. Fruit smooth, bright red, extra size, fine quality, one of the best dessert berries. Bush strong grower and productive.

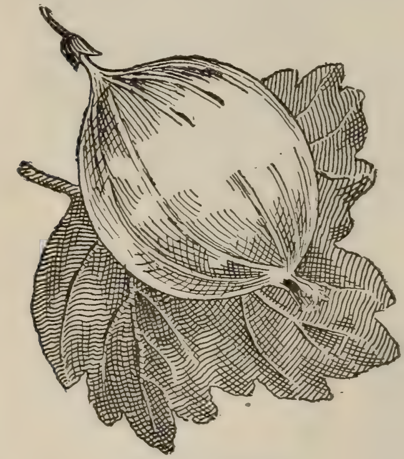
Pearl—A new white variety originated in Canada. A wonderful cropper, strong grower, and free from mildew. Similar to Downing in size.

The finest hotel in America—the Waldorf—pays a high tribute to the Winter Banana Apple.



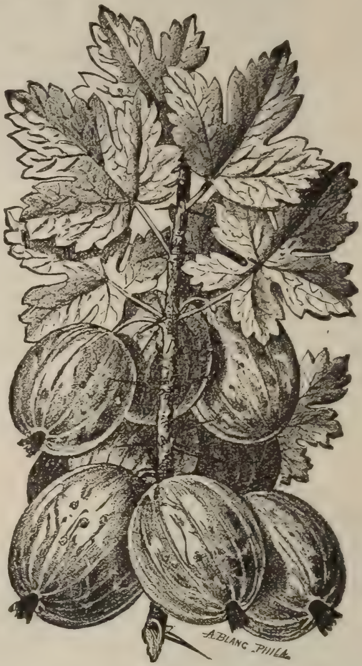
DOWNING.

Red Jacket—A new red berry, as large as the largest; smooth, very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best. For years it has been tested by the side of the best American and English sorts, and is the only one absolutely free from mildew either in leaf or fruit. Promises to be the variety we have so long been waiting for, equal to the best English kinds, and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation, wherever gooseberries can be grown.



RED JACKET.

Smith's Improved — From Vermont. Large, oval; light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.


A.BLANC PHILA.

HOUGHTON.

Triumph—An American seedling, approaching the best English sorts in size and productiveness. Color light green to yellow, of good quality; berries of remarkable size, often seven eighths of an inch in diameter.

Stock All Right.

Received the nursery stock and find it all right in every respect. Indeed, I am well pleased with everything received.

F. A. NEFF,
Crestline, O.

RED AND YELLOW
"CATCH A FELLOW"

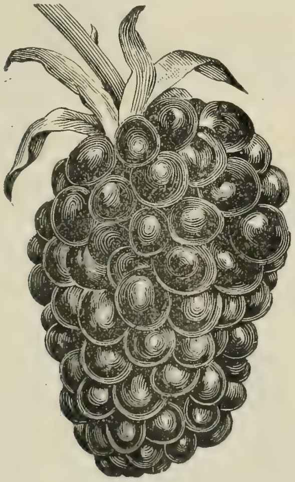
Is the signification of the Crimson and Yellow Rambler.

What's the similarity between a peach orchard and a baby carriage?
"It's a good thing; push it along."

BLACKBERRIES.

A well-known fruit, indigenous to this country, and as it ripens just as raspberries are gone, when there is a great scarcity of small fruit, it is almost indispensable to every garden.

***Ancient Briton**—One of the best of hardy varieties; in Wisconsin and other northern states is superseding all other kinds; without booming, has worked its way on its own merits to the highest place as a profitable and valuable market sort. Very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit stems loaded with good sized berries of fine quality, which ship well and fetch the highest price in market. For general planting for home or market in all sections subject to severe winters, the Ancient Briton is recommended as a first-class variety.



ERIE.

***Early Harvest**—One of the earliest blackberries in cultivation. Habit of growth, dwarf-like; fruit medium size and good quality. Adapted only for southern climates unless protected in winter.

***Erie**—Very large and early. Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and a great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort.

***El Dorado**—Introduced spring 1894; said to be as hardy as the Snyder; berry much larger and of best quality. H. E. Van Deman says: "Never have tasted anything to equal El Dorado."

Kittatinny—Large, black, sweet; highly flavored; very hardy; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. One of the best. This variety is the greatest fruit producer, the most vigorous grower and the deepest rooter of all blackberries grown. Although not quite so hardy as the Snyder, yet it seldom fails, and will withstand the drouth without injury to the berries better than any other sort.

Brought $1.00 More Than Other Varieties.

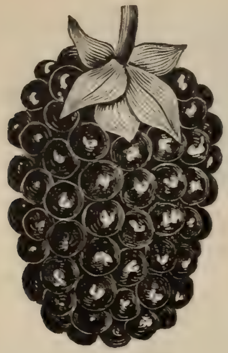
Milan, Mich., 1897.

In the spring of 1892 I bought some New Prolific trees from your nurseries, which made a splendid growth and began to bear the third year. I must say that in quality and flavor, also hardiness and vigor in growth, they are without an equal. I had a very heavy crop last year and they brought $1.00 per bushel more than other varieties.

E. F. McMULLEN.
Ann Arbor, Mich.

10 Mills . . . 1 Cent.
10 Cents . . . 1 Dollar.
10 Dollars . . 1 Orchard.
1 Orchard . A Fortune.

When your order is delivered, show the stock to your neighbor, that we may get his order also.



LAWTON.

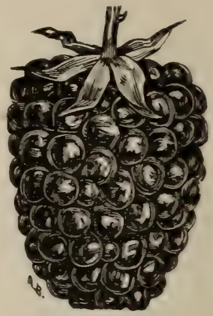
Lawton—Very large, irregular, roundish oval, black, very juicy, soft, moderately sweet and finely flavored when ripe; turns black before ripe or soft, is then quite acid, but excellent for cooking. A vigorous grower and exceedingly productive.

Stone's Hardy—Vigorous grower; the wood is stocky, short jointed and ripens early; turns dark red and is very hardy. Fruit medium size, is black and glossy, when ripe, and has a delicious flavor.

***Snyder**—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short. One of the hardiest sorts.

***Taylor**—One of the largest, fruit of the best quality, melting and without core. Nearly as hardy as Snyder, berries much larger; one of the most productive; ripens late. In all sections subject to severe winters it is one of the very best.

Wachusett—Of fair size and excellent quality; canes hardy, of strong, healthy growth. It is almost free from thorns, and is fairly productive.



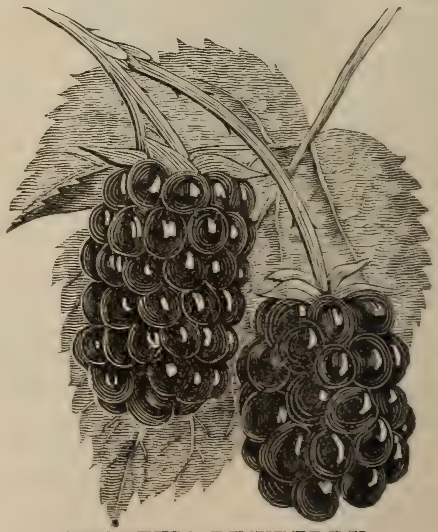
SNYDER.

***Wilson**—Large, sweet, fair flavored; very productive; ripens up the fruit together, and is earlier than any other variety. Requires protection in some localities.

DEWBERRY.

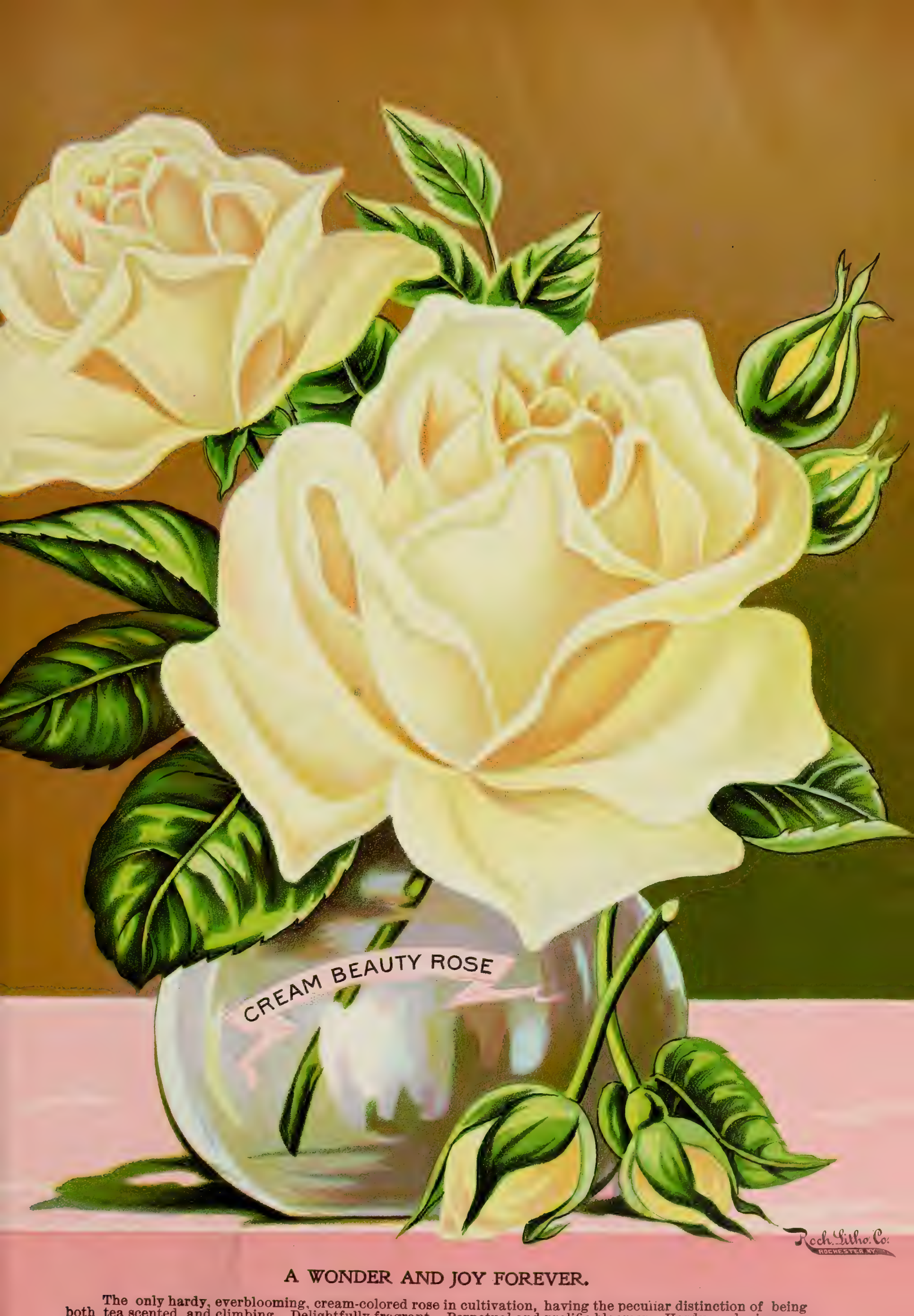
Lucretia—One of the long-growing, trailing blackberries; in earliness, size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Valuable for home use. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core. It has proven highly satisfactory wherever tried, and many say it is the best of all the blackberry varieties for family use.

SCHLEY TOTALLY destroyed Cervera's fleet, but Schley and Dewey together could not tarnish the reputation of Greening Nursery



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

Christmas is the time to hang up the socks, and now is the time to plant fruit trees.


CREAM BEAUTY ROSE
Roch. Litho. Co.
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

A WONDER AND JOY FOREVER.

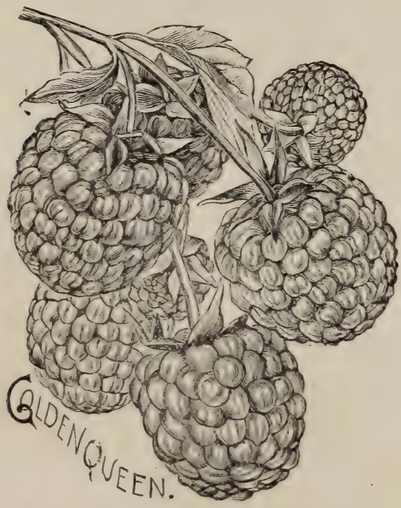
The only hardy, everblooming, cream-colored rose in cultivation, having the peculiar distinction of being both tea scented and climbing. Delightfully fragrant. Perpetual and prolific bloomer. Hardy and vigorous. Can be trained as a climber, pillar, or bush rose, as desired. Originated in Michigan. Introduced by GREENING BROS., Monroe, Mich.

RASPBERRIES

Few people, even tillers of the soil, know to what extent the raspberry has been grown of late years. This is more especially the case with black caps. Some who raised from one to five acres now raise from ten to fifty. The price has not come down, nor is it likely to. Black caps are so easily dried that the grower will not have to pay express charges and commission unless he is pretty sure of a fair price. Red varieties are seldom or never dried. Any good variety—either black or red—will yield more bushels to the acre than corn, and from three to six crops may be obtained from a single planting. One should have some knowledge of fruit culture before he can expect great success. If really anxious to learn, he can get this knowledge from the experience of others. The directions of this little book, if faithfully carried out, would insure success. Raspberries are worth from three to four dollars per bushel; they meet with a ready sale, they are nice to handle, they do not exhaust the soil, and they come into market at a time when every one is earning money and is willing to spend it, and in school holidays, when cheaply gathered.

CLASS I.—RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES.

Brandywine—(Susqueco) — Large; bright red; very firm. Valuable for market on account of its fine shipping qualities.


GOLDEN QUEEN.

***Cuthbert**—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern winters and southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, measuring three inches around, conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. (See cut.)

Columbian—An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning. Bush a strong grower, attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness and stands at the head for canning, making jam, jell, etc.

Golden Queen—This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality. Its size equal to the Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower, and hardy enough even for extreme northern latitudes, having stood uninjured even when the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of a high quality, combined with a vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety. (See cut.)

Perfectly Satisfied—Will Order More.

Lasalle, Mich., 1897.

I find the New Prolific peach to be fully as good as you recommended them to me. I am well satisfied with it, and will send in an order for more of the trees next spring. They are large in size, excellent in flavor, beautiful color, and the best peach for market. I realize more money out of them than any other variety I grow. They ripen just at the right time to bring the highest price.

MOSES LEONARD.

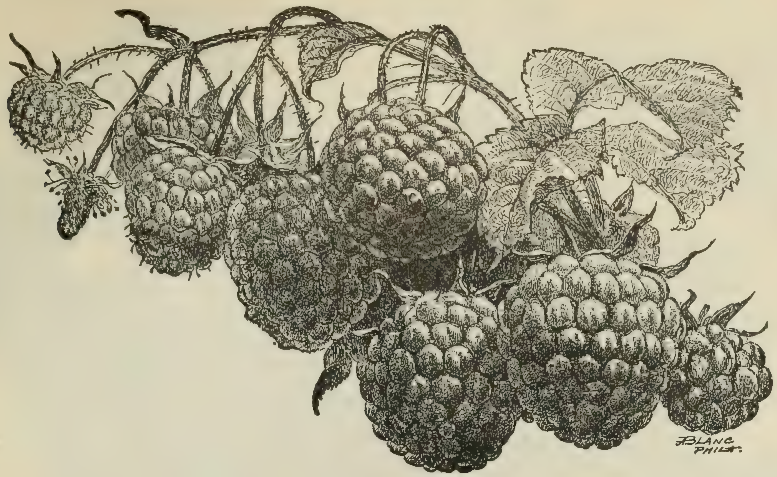
The New Prolific Again.

Bridgewater, Mich., May 27, 1897.

The New Prolific bought of you in spring of 1892, began to bear the second year and bore heavy crops ever since. The tree is a rapid grower and very hardy. The fruit is very large and unsurpassed for canning or market. I am convinced that it is the best peach for this climate. There is no peach grown which compares with the New Prolific in flavor, size, beauty, quality and heavy bearing.

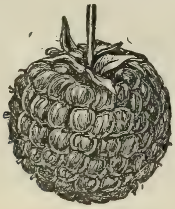
J. J. KNAPP.

The dimple in a baby's cheek is but the shadow of a "New Prolific" Peach.


J. BLANC PHILA.

CUTHBERT.

***Hansell**—Medium to large; color bright crimson; flesh firm; quality best. Cane vigorous, entirely hardy and very productive. Add to these characteristics the fact that it is very early, and we have a variety of the greatest merit.



HANSELL.

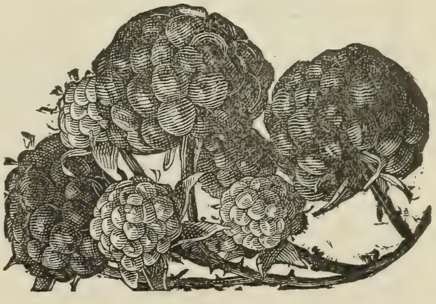
Herstine—Large; oblong; crimson; moderately firm; flavor sub-acid and very good; half hardy. An abundant and early bearer.

Japanese Wineberry—Berry medium size, round, bright red, sparkling and attractive. Borne in clusters, and each berry at first tightly enveloped by a large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is covered with purplish red hairs; these gradually open and turn back, exposing the fruit. The canes are covered with purplish red hairs; the leaves are large, thick, dark green above and silvery gray beneath. A novelty of ornamental value only. Lacks hardiness.

***Loudon**—A seedling of Turner crossed with Cuthbert. A valuable new sort; color red; more prolific than Cuthbert; hardy and productive; begins to ripen with Cuthbert, but continues during a longer season.

***Marlboro**—Large size; light crimson color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. The best large early berry for the north.

Shaffer—Fruit large; purple; soft, with sprightly sub-acid flavor; hardy; vigorous and productive. Much esteemed. Season late.



SHAFFER.

The Hotel Waldorf: "Flavor Simply Superb. Fine Table Apple."

New York.

Sample of Winter Banana Apple received. The flavor and quality of the apple are simply superb. The appearance is perfect and most beautiful. If you have this apple for sale we can use them, and would be willing to pay a fair price for table use. Kindly quote price per barrel.

Yours respectfully,
THE WALDORF,
Per Thos. M. Hilliard, Steward.

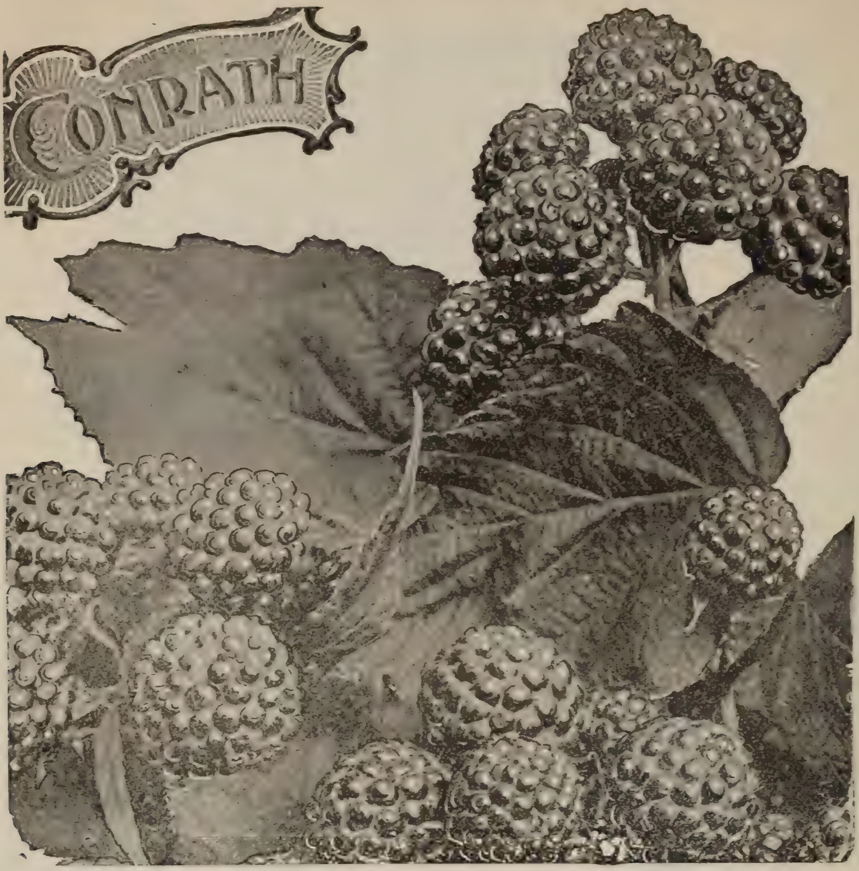
Prof. L. H. Bailey. "Quality Very Excellent. Spicy Aroma, Which I Like."

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 14, '95.

I have received sample of the Winter Banana Apple, and am very much pleased with the same. The quality of the Apple is very excellent, and it has a spicy aroma which I like very much. If the Apple is productive and hardy, and has the quality which the specimen seems to indicate, it is certainly very valuable.

Yours very truly,
L. H. BAILEY.

Mother (to husband)—John, isn't our baby a peach?
Father—Yes, Mary, and I'm glad it isn't a pear (pair).



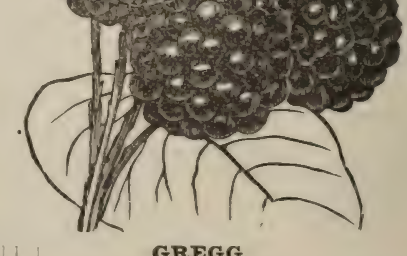
CONRATH—The Great Market Berry.

CLASS II.—BLACK CAPS.

CONRATH—The largest of all black raspberries. Ten days earlier than Gregg. A deep rooter and most vigorous grower. Very hardy, highly productive; color black; sweet and delicious. Being so early and large, it brings the highest price in the market. All experiment stations give it the highest praise. During 1896 this variety produced fruit at the rate of $420 per acre. The drouth does not affect this sort in the least, on account of its deep rooting and early fruiting. See colored illustration and read testimonials. Every package of plants sold of this variety has the CONRATH Trade Mark Label attached. None genuine without.

Earhart—Strong, stocky grower, with an abundance of stout, heavy spines; very hardy; fruit of large size, jet black and of good quality, commencing to ripen early, continuing until stopped by freezing in the autumn.

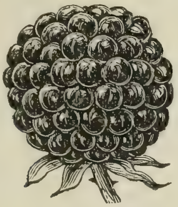
***Gregg**—Of good size; fine quality; very productive; an old reliable market sort; half hardy. No one can afford to be without it. (See cut.)



GREGG.

How does a tree from Greenings' nursery resemble a newly mustered-in soldier? It's free from disease.

Gault—A chance seedling from Ohio. Canes thrifty and hardy. The first crop ripens about with Gregg, is more abundant, and continues in bearing for three or four weeks, by which time the new canes begin to fruit and continue until checked by frost. This latter crop does not consist of a few scattering berries, but immense clusters, often numbering 100 berries on a single stalk. Fruit large size and delicious flavor.



KANSAS.

Hilborn—Originated in Canada; hardy, vigorous and productive, and has hardy blossoms. The fruit is nearly the size of the Gregg, jet black and of the best quality. It ripens nearly a week later than Tyler or Souhegan, and bears a long time.

Johnston—Berry nearly as large as the Gregg, perfectly black, quite firm, holds its shape well in handling and shipping; in quality sweet and delicious; in canning and evaporating it retains its sweetness and flavor to a high degree.

***Kansas**—Plant is a strong grower; fruit jet black, claimed to be larger than Gregg, a splendid yielder and hardy. (See cut.)

Mammoth Cluster—Canes of strong growth and very prolific. Berries large and of fine quality.

***Ohio** — Enormously productive, strong grower and hardy; fruit not quite as large as the Gregg, but of finer quality. Valuable for market and drying.

Older—A new variety. Jet black and sweet. Ripens a trifle in advance of Gregg; adheres well to the bush; plant hardy in the north. Distinct from all other black caps.

***Palmer**—A new early black cap of extreme hardiness. Fruit of large size and good quality.

***Souhegan**—Ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a very desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy; wonderfully productive. Fruit of medium size, jet black, with but little bloom; firm, and of sweet, pleasant flavor.

We Often Hear

about political plums, but for real money making the

"BURBANK"

is more satisfactory.

Nicest and Most Uniform Trees Ever Planted.

I take pleasure in stating that the bill of fruit trees you sent me last spring were properly planted, and every one is alive and has made a large growth. It was the nicest and most uniform bill of trees I ever set, for which you have my thanks.

M. B. PAYNE, Scottville, Mich.

500 Banana Apple Most Satisfactory.

Cheboygan, Mich., May 7, 1897.

The 500 Winter Banana Apple Trees arrived on time, and so far everything is most satisfactory.

A. M. GEROW, M. D.

It is the Finest Peach That Grows.

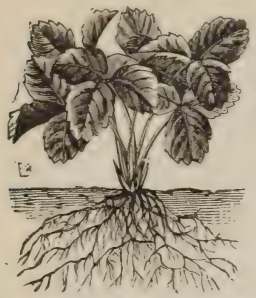
I had a very nice crop of New Prolific peaches this year. They are the finest peach that grows.

J. W. RAUSCHENBERGER.

The French Pear tree grows to the astonishing height of 100 to 150 feet.
See description and cut.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and soil in a good condition through the fruiting season.

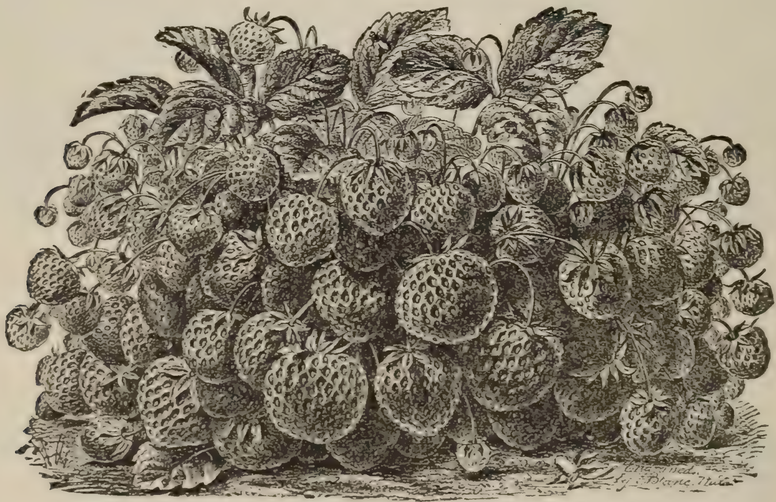


The right way to plant Strawberries.

The blossoms of those marked with a "P" are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of a perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers.

The strawberry is one of the easiest to transplant if properly planted. A very common error is to plant too deep. The fact that plants of cabbage, tomatoes, and many garden vegetables live and thrive better if planted deeply, perhaps leads to this mistake; at any rate, if the crowns of strawberry plants are placed below the surface they will decompose and die. In planting set the plants no deeper in the soil than when growing, or with the leaves even with the surface. The roots should be straightened out and placed their full length in the soil, pressing it firmly on every side to prevent drying.

The following are the varieties most desirable for family use and market. Each and every variety enumerated has its special merits:



OUR BEARING PLANT OF BUBACH STRAWBERRIES.

***Bubach** (P)—Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific; leaves large, dark green, and endure the hottest sun perfectly. The leading market variety. Succeeds best on heavy soil.

Much Pleased With Stock.

My trees and shrubs arrived in good condition, and am very much pleased with the stock. Inclosed find $—, etc.
CHARLES HUBEL, St. Clair, Mich.

Bismarck—Needs a strong soil to mature its crops of large, luscious berries. Seedling of Bubach, with perfect blossom, larger, equally as productive, better in shape, color and quality; holds up well in shipping. Well tested; will please everyone that gives it rich soil and good culture.

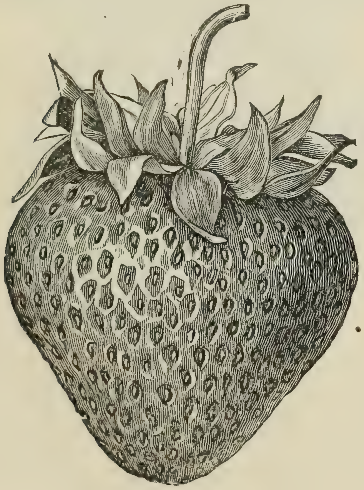
Bederwood—Very early and productive. On some soils its foliage sometimes rusts a little, but it always brings its fruit through in fine shape. It is recognized as a standard sort for fertilizing all extra early pistillate sorts. Berries above medium size and bright red color.

The best cure for the blues is a good supply of fresh, ripe Conrath Raspberries.

Brandywine—Season medium to late. One of the grandest berries ever introduced. It is one of our favorites. It is one of the heaviest fruiters, and a splendid shipper. Berries very large, deep red to center, of the type shown in the photograph. Stems short and stout and holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollenizers for pistillates of its season.

Cumberland—Very large, round; of good quality; pale scarlet; soft. Excellent for home use. Early to late.

Crescent (P)—Large, averaging larger than Wilson's Albany; conical; color a handsome bright scarlet; quality very good. In productiveness unequaled, having produced over 400 bushels per acre. Plants very strong and vigorous; a most valuable market sort.

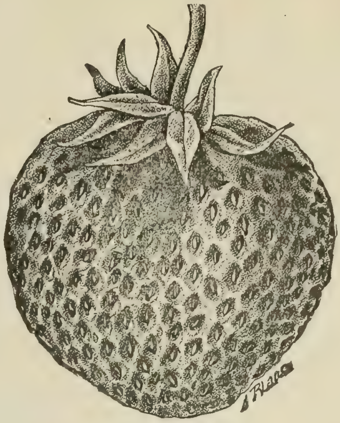


EUREKA.

Eureka (P)—A fine market berry; succeeded best of any other variety with us last season. Berries large, uniform, very productive, good quality; season medium late. (See cut.)

***Gandy** — Unsurpassed in growth and healthfulness of foliage. Berries bright crimson color, uniform size and shape, large, ripen late and are very firm. Produces a crop of berries the first season plants are set. The latest of all. A profitable market sort.

***Greenville** (P)—One of the best of the many new introductions; has been tested for nine years on the introducer's grounds, and four years by the leading experiment stations, who all give it a place at or near the head of the list. Resembles Bubach, but firmer and a better shipper; uniform in size, regular outline, excellent quality. Plant a strong grower, free from rust, and one of the most productive. (See cut.)



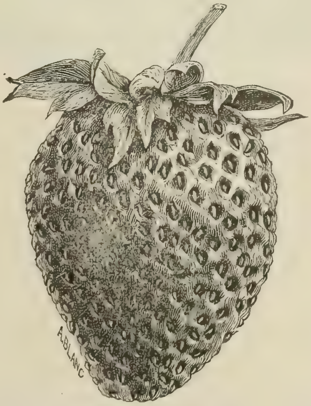
GREENVILLE.

***Haverland** (P)—The most productive large berry under cultivation. The most profitable berry we know of. Season medium early until late. Plants are very large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, very large; excellent flavor and bright red. (See cut.)

James Vick—Succeeds best on heavy soil; a very rank grower, hardy and productive; fruit good quality.

Jessie—On moist soil it is a robust, healthy plant; long, stout fruit stalk; holds the fruit well up from the ground; berries of the largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid, and of the most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones of irregular shape. Season medium.

Lovett—An immense bearer; berry large and firm; a good runner; splendid fertilizer for Crescent, Warfield and Bubach. Season medium late.



HAVERLAND.

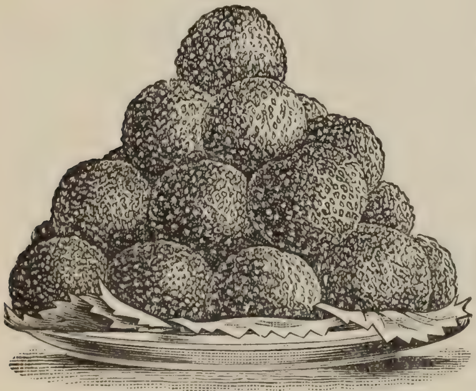
Music hath charms, but it don't bring the dollars like a well tilled fruit farm.

Michel's Early—Long been known as the extra early berry. It should always be grown in hedge row, when it is very productive. It makes runners very freely and many have propagated in beds so thickly that light was excluded and thus it lost its tendency to form fruit buds. We have it in its old-time productiveness. Last season it held the market ten days at a big price before the other berries came in. Berries medium size, cone shape and a good shipper.

Manchester (P)—Of good form, uniform size and brilliant scarlet color; firm, but melting, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor; plant vigorous and productive. A very valuable variety.

Marshall—Season late. Berries deep blood red to center, flavor very much like the wild berry. Foliage large and vigorous. While it will not perhaps yield as many quarts to the acre as some medium sized berries, yet it is the best extra large berry. It makes comparatively few runners and should be grown in hedge row or hills to get largest berries.

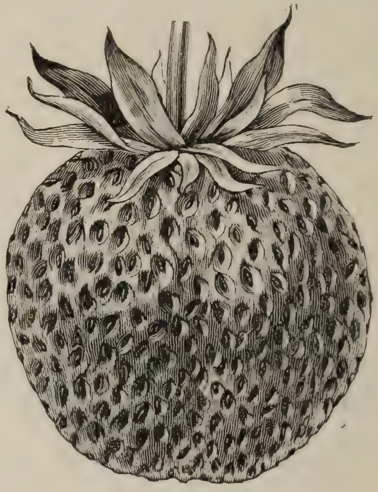
***Parker Earle**—Plant robust and healthy; withstands changes of climate; berry regular, conical, medium size, glossy crimson; flesh firm; a good shipper; season medium. Succeeds well on rich, loamy soil. We can highly recommend it for general culture.



EUREKA STRAWBERRY.

Sharpless—Very large; average specimens, under good cultivation, measuring one and one-half inches in diameter; generally oblong, narrowing to the apex; irregular, often flattened; clear, light red, with a smooth, shining surface; firm, sweet, with a delicious aroma; vigorous, hardy, and very productive when raised in hills with runners cut off.

Timbrell (P)—A thrifty grower with rank, dark foliage; berry is large, symmetrical, dark crimson color, which runs through the flesh. In quality it surpasses anything that was ever placed on the market. It is a good yielder of large, handsome berries, so firm they will stand long shipments in good condition. The latest to bloom and ripen. Combines in a wonderful manner quality, productiveness, hardiness, healthiness and firmness. In nearly all sections the past season the Timbrell confirmed all claims made for it; not only the best late variety, but one of the best of all varieties in quality, productiveness, size and appearance. Our plants this season were loaded with extra fine berries, after all other varieties were gone.



BUBACH.

Wilson—Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. Succeeds best on heavy soil. The most widely known and universally successful strawberry. Season early to late.

Warfield (P)—The greatest market and shipping berry. A deep rooter, and can mature an immense crop; berries above medium in size, dark red to the center, and one of the best canning and shipping berries grown.

Read about our humble beginning (page 33). After that, read the rest of the catalogue. It may guide you along the line leading to prosperity and fortune. ☘☘☘☘☘☘☘☘

Poor trees are often the cause of failure in fruit growing. Buy our trees and be sure of success.

ASPARAGUS.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and, except near the seashore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the second season.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any of the old common sorts, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Palmetto—Until recently we believed that the Conover's Colossal was the best sort known, but we are now forced to concede that the Palmetto is earlier and a better yielder, and more even and regular in its growth, and that it will eventually supercede the old favorite. It has been tested both north and south, and has proven entirely successful in every instance.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

Early Scarlet—Smaller than Myatt's, but extremely early and very highest quality. The best extra early sort for home or market.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild sub-acid flavor.

FIGS.

Brown Turkey—A brownish purple, large, rich and excellent variety.

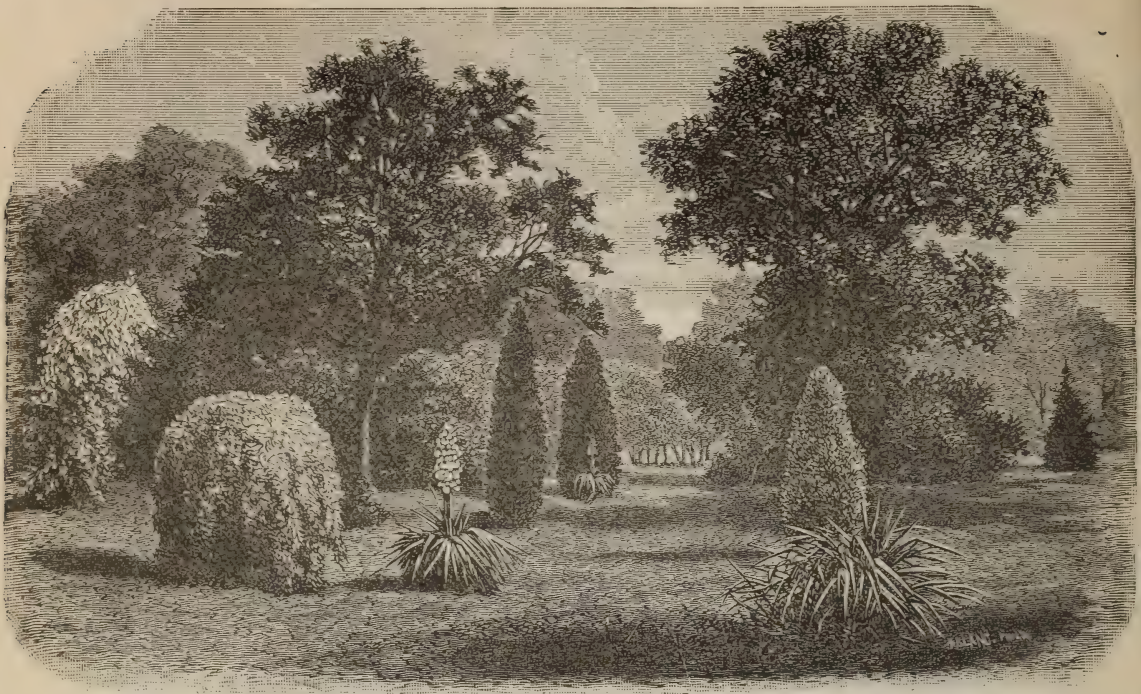
Celestial or Sugar—Fruit small, but very sweet.

Cream Beauty....

Our new, ever-blooming, climbing, hardy Cream Rose.

See Description
and Illustration.

It is useless for us to say a word; our stock talks for itself.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

What and how to plant must, in a great degree, be determined by each one for himself, but we would advise to plant a variety of hardy, well-tested sorts, and although we entitle this department "Ornamental," we esteen it to combine the useful with the ornamental in great measure. Windbreaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to the inmates and diminish to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the outbuildings warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day; not only making the dumb animals comfortable, but thereby saving a large amount of food.

Norway Spruce windbreaks are valuable for screening fruit orchards, and protect both the trees and the fruit against severe cold and heavy winds.

Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to beautify and improve their home grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time nor disposition to find out what they want, or to lay out their grounds. Where such is the case, we cheerfully place our experience and knowledge at their command.

Flower gardens and gravelled walks are beautiful, but expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass, trees and shrubbery are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make your lawn a checkerboard of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there be a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have many large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in ovals or circles.

Keep the shrubs and trees mulched for the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and topdress with fine manure every fall and winter.

The attention of the reader is directed to page 34, where we make an attempt to illustrate the improvement of a home ground.

What's the similarity between a peach orchard and a baby carriage?
"It's a good thing; push it along."

Erect-Growing Deciduous Trees.

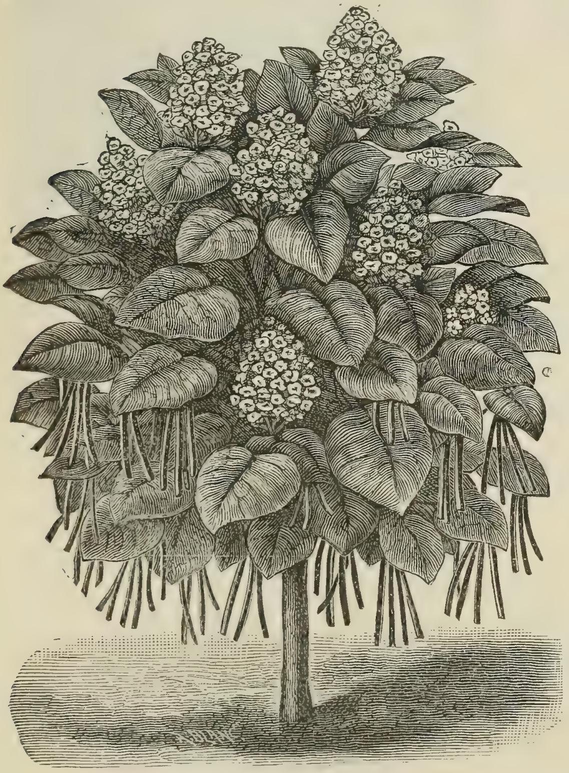
IN SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS AND ROSES, WE CARRY AN IMMENSE STOCK—TREES AND SHRUBS FOR PARKS AND AVENUES A SPECIALTY.

AILANTHUS (Celestial Tree).

A lofty, very rapid growing tree from Japan, with leaves over 2 feet long, resembling long stems, with fern-like foliage similar to Sumach.

ALDER (Alnus).

Imperial Cut-Leaf — (Laciniata Imperialis)—A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy. One of the best lawn trees.



CATALPA IN BLOOM.

If you're making "moonshine" whiskey,
Why keep your secret "still";
But NEVER be afraid to state
How we your orders fill.

ASH.

American—(White)—A fine, rapid native-growing tree.

BEECH.

Purple-Leaved Beech (Purpurea)—Discovered in a German forest. An elegant tree, growing 20 to 30 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson; like all varieties of the beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three feet high are preferable.

Fern-Leaved Beech (Heterophylia)—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut foliage.

European Beech (Sylvatica)—A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 or 80 feet.

BIRCH.

White Birch (Alba)—A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

Plant the "Banner" Peach.

President McKinley did not mention the Winter Banana Apple on his southern trip, but of course he had not seen this catalogue.

Yellow—Very showy, glossy-leaved, rapid grower, bark yellow.

Black Birch—Similar to White Birch except darker foliage and bark; a lofty, fast-growing tree. New.

CATALPA.

Speciosa—The hardiest variety; originated in the west. One of the most rapid growers. Very desirable for shade. Flowers grow in large clusters. Very large leaf. (See cut.)

CHERRY—Double Flowering.

A rapid growing cherry tree producing beautiful clusters of double flowers. We have them both in red and white. Something new and very beautiful.

CRAB.

Bechtels (Augustifolia)—Makes a medium sized tree; perfectly hardy, succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. When in bloom appears to be covered with delicate pink, perfectly double small roses of delicious fragrance. The only sweet-scented Double Crab.

DECIDUOUS CYPRESS.

Taxodium Distichum—A beautiful tree with small, feathery, light green foliage, well adapted to wet land.

ELM.

American White Elm (Americana)—A magnificent, stately tree, with wide, spreading head and elegant drooping branches.

English Elm (Campestris)—An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth. Leaves smaller and more regularly cut than the American.

Scotch or Wych Elm (Montana)—A rapid growing variety, with large, spreading branches.

FRINGE TREE.

Purple Fringe—A small tree or shrub, much admired for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plants in midsummer.

White Fringe (Virginica)—A small native tree or shrub, with dark glossy leaves; and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals. Its foliage, as well as its flowers, make it one of the most desirable lawn trees.

HONEY LOCUST.

Gleditschia Triancanthos—A large, rapid growing native tree with handsome, finely divided foliage and exceedingly spiny branches. The small trees are largely used for hedges, making a durable, impenetrable fence that can be kept any desired size.

HICKORY (Carya).

Shell or Shagbark (Alba)—Tree of sturdy, lofty growth. One of the most valuable for timber and nuts.

HORSE CHESTNUT.

Common or White-Flowering Horse Chestnut (Hippocastanum)—A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

Double White-Flowering Horse Chestnut. (Flora alba plena)—A very fine variety, with large, handsome, double flowers.

Red Flowering Horse Chestnut (Rubrum)—Not so rapid a grower as the white; foliage of a deeper green and blooms later; a very showy tree.

CATALPA (Speciosa)—Two years old in the nursery.

Japan Imperial Tree—A very rapid growing tree of the Catalpa species; leaves very large, fan shaped, often two feet and more in width, with strong, stiff stems two feet long; the trees shown on the illustration are of one year's growth. It blooms similar to Catalpa, and makes a lawn tree that is very attractive. Imported from Japan.

JUDAS TREE or RED BUD (Cercis).

American (Canadensis)—A small growing tree; covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

LABURNUM (Cytisus).

Golden Chain—Bears long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn.

LARCH (Larix).

European (Europaea)—An excellent, rapid growing pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.

LINDEN (Tilia).

American Linden (Americana)—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

We offer 50,000 Roses, in 150 varieties, for the coming plant season.

European Linden (Europaea)—A very fine pyramid tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Only desirable on large grounds and avenues.

MAGNOLIA.

One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees three or four feet high are preferable.

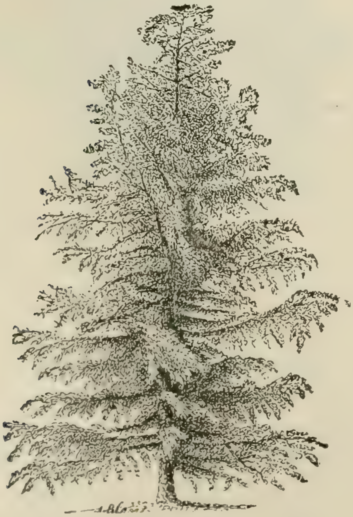
Accuminata Magnolia (Cucumber Tree)—A beautiful pyramidal growing native species, growing to a height of 50 or 60 feet, with large, glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple.

Soulangeana Magnolia (Soulange's Magnolia)—A French hybrid; a rather irregular grower; foliage large, glossy and massive; flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter, white and purple. Very effective.

MAPLE.

Ash-Leaved Maple (Box Elder)—A fine rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy. Very desirable for parks and one of the best for avenues. (See page 34.)

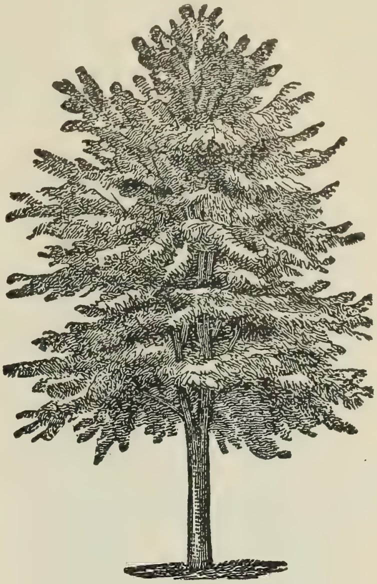
Norway Maple—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green, shining foliage, and its vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns. (See page 20.)



EUROPEAN LARCH.

Purple-Leaved Sycamore Maple (Purpurea)—A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees.

Purple-Leaved—A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves.



EUROPEAN LINDEN.

Sugar or Rock Maple—The well-known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar and as an ornament in lining unpaved streets and avenues. A stately form and fine, rich foliage render it justly popular as a shade tree.

Silver-Leaved Maple (Dasycarpum)—Of exceedingly rapid growth and most desirable for planting on highways. (See page 3.)

Weir's Cut-Leaved Maple (Weirii Laciniatum)—A variety of Silver Maple. One of the most remarkable of trees, with cut or dissected foliage, and weeping habit of growth.

MOUNTAIN ASH (Sorbus).

European (Aucuparia)—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright red berries.

Oak-Leaved (Quercifolia)—A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed; a very fine lawn tree.

Shall Recommend Your Firm.

Invoice of trees received, and I am well pleased with the trees; they are nice, large and well rooted, and I believe all will grow. I shall recommend your firm. Thanks, too, for paying the freight, you are as accommodating as Jones.

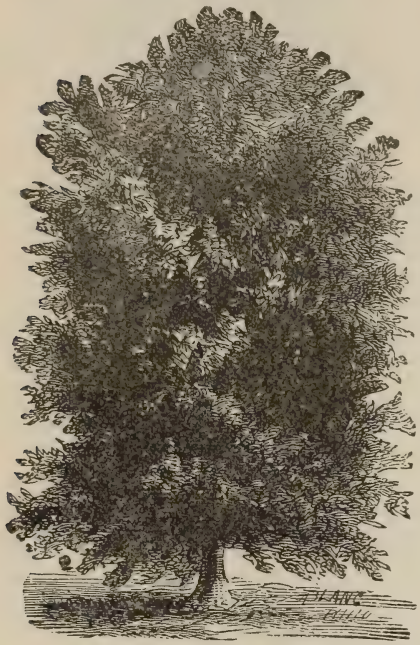
GRANT HIMES, Wilmot, Ind.

The government will protect every American citizen who plants Banner peaches.

MULBERRIES. (See page 86.)

OAK (Quercus).

All valuable for park and large lawns, some varieties well adapted to small places. Several kinds make excellent street shade trees. Many sorts thrive on poor soils in exposed situations.. They are among our most stately picturesque trees. Can be furnished in assorted kinds.



NORWAY MAPLE.

PEACH (Persica).

Double Rose-Flowering—Flowers pale rose color, double, produced in great abundance and very handsome.

Double White-Flowering—Very ornamental flowers, pure white; hardy.

POPLAR (Populus).

Carolina Poplar—One of the most rapid-growing and desirable shade trees for street planting. It is especially desirable for planting in large cities, as it will withstand more hardship than any other tree we know of. The leaves are large, deep green, glossy and handsome.

Lombardy—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

Black Italian—Very large, glossy leaves; rapid and large grower. Noted for shade.

SALISBUREA.

Maiden-Hair Tree—One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan. Of medium size, rapid growth and rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

THORN (Crataegus).

Double Scarlet—Flowers deep crimson with scarlet shade; very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine rich foliage.

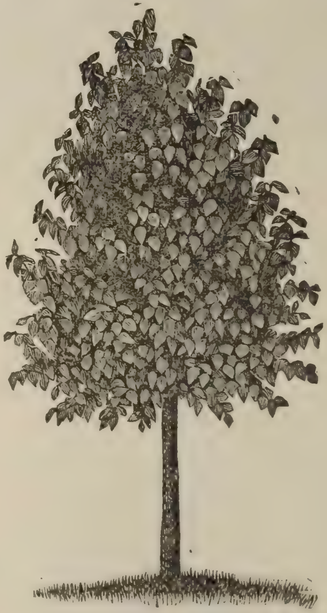
Double White—Has small, double white flowers.

Paul's Double Scarlet—Flowers large, deep carmine (scarlet). Superior to any other variety.

Sweet Gum (Liquid Amber)—A striking tree in the autumn, with its deep crimson foliage.

SOPHORA.

Japonica (Japan Pagoda Tree)—A small tree; dense habit of growth, dark green bark, glossy pinnate foliage, creamy white pea-shaped flowers, in large terminal panicles; in August.



CAROLINA POPLAR.

SYCAMORE.

European (Plantanus Orientalis)—Oriental plane. A lofty, wide-spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; not as subject to disease as our native species. Entirely free from worms or insects. One of the oldest cultivated trees known. One of the best and most popular for street and avenue planting.

In what respect are Greening Bros. like the 13-inch guns of the U. S. battleship Oregon? They mean business.

TULIP TREE (Liriodendron).

Tulipifera—A magnificent native tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers, allied to the Magnolias.

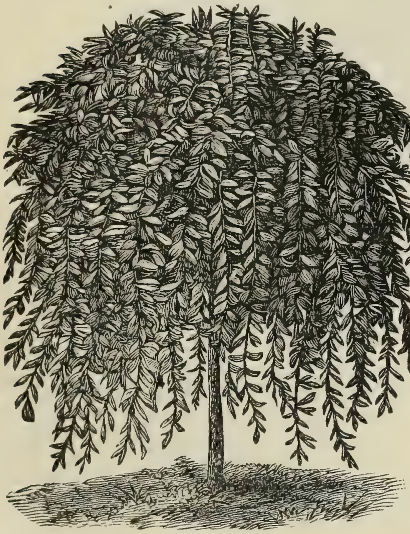
WILLOW (Salix).

Rosemary-Leaved—Budded five to seven feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome, round-headed small tree; branches feathery, foliage silvery.

Weeping Deciduous Trees.

APPLE.

Weeping (New)—A hardy, very ornamental fruit tree, with elegant foliage; similar to Weeping Elm in shape. A novelty.



KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW.

ASH.

European Weeping—The common, well-known sort, one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

Gold-Barked Weeping (Aurea Pendula)—An elegant variety; bark in winter as yellow as gold.

BEECH.

Weeping—A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful and effective when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

BIRCH.

Cut-Leaved Weeping—Extremely vigorous and hardy. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm tree of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character." (See cut.)

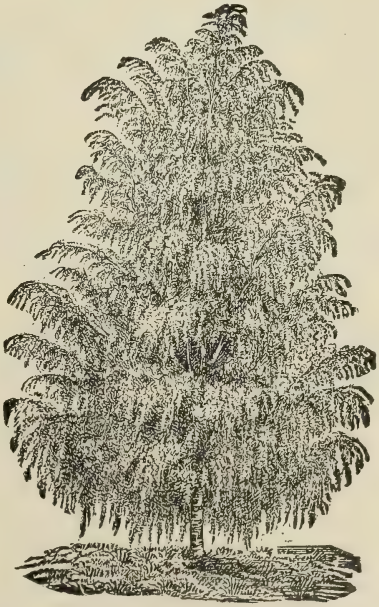
Young's Weeping (Youngii)—Originated near Milfred, England, where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads, drooping to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots; very beautiful.

CHERRY.

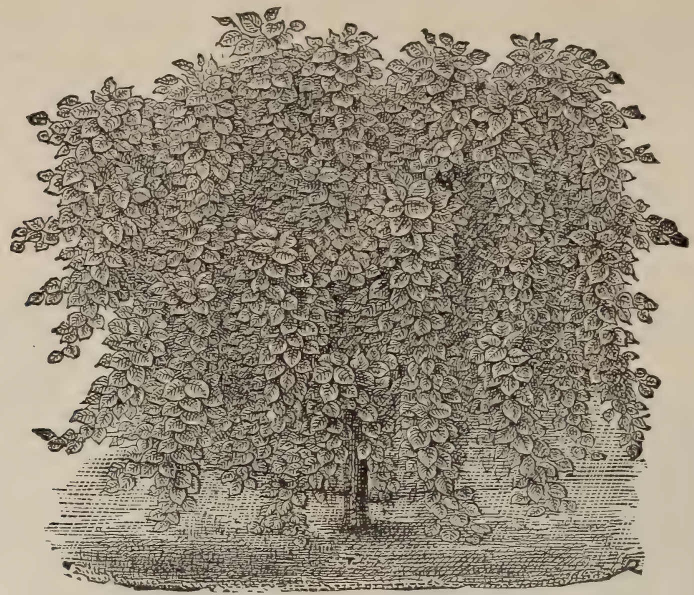
Ever-Flowering Weeping—A very fine drooping variety, with beautiful globular head, that bears flowers and fruit all summer.

ELM.

Camperdown Weeping—A vigorous grower and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees, leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure; very desirable.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.
An Elegant Tree.



CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM.

Scotch Weeping—A vigorous growing tree, with graceful, drooping branches; very distinct.

LINDEN or LIME TREE (Tilia).

White-Leaved Weeping—A fine tree, with large leaves and drooping branches.

MOUNTAIN ASH.

Weeping—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors.

MULBERRY.

Teas' Weeping Russian—A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form.

POPLAR.

Large-Leaved Weeping—A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches, like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark shining green, and deeply serrated. One of the finest weeping trees in cultivation.

WILLOW.

Kilmarnock Weeping—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy. (See page 34.)

Weeping (Babylonica)—The well-known common weeping willow.

FROM MEMBERS OF MICHIGAN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Winter Banana Apple is of good size, fine color, excellent flavor, a fine dessert Apple for family use; of splendid quality and beautiful appearance.
HARLEY HAYES.

I consider the Winter Banana Apple a strictly first-class fruit, of very good quality and flavor, very desirable both for home use and for market.
WARNER P. PARKER.

The Winter Banana Apple is in my opinion the most delicious Apple I have ever eaten. It is a very fine Apple indeed.
W. G. PORTER.

It Is a Pleasure to Do Business With You.

I am in every way well pleased with the nursery stock you shipped me. It is a pleasure to do business with men, when there is no occasion for a kick in any way.
JOHN BAMER, Grand Rapids, O.

Thankful for Good Stock.

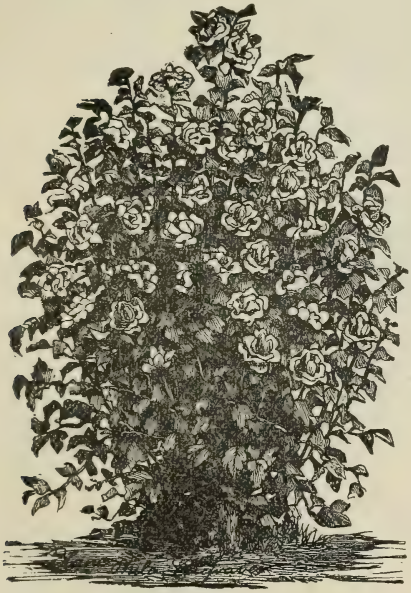
I received my trees same day you shipped them, and am very much pleased with them; in fact, they are the best trees I ever received in my life. The plum and peach can't be beat. Send me 65 more New Prolific Peach and 12 Burbank Plum Trees at once, as good as those received. I am recommending your trees and telling of your honesty and fair dealing to all my neighbors and friends. Truly, I am very thankful to you for the fine stock sent, and may Providence bless you for your good work.
J. F. SHAFER,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ornamental Shrubs.

IN SHRUBBERY WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF CHOICEST KINDS.

ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON (Hibiscus).

The Altheas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other tree or shrub is out of bloom.



PURPLE ALTHEA.

Double Red Althea (Rubra flore pleno).

Double Purple Althea (Purpurea flore pleno).

Double White Althea (Alba flore pleno).

Single Red Althea (Rubrum).

Single Purple Althea (Purpurea).

Single White Althea (Alba).

Althea Striped.

Althea Pink and White.

Althea White and Crimson Centre.

Variegated-Leaved Double-Flowering (flore pleno fol. variegata)—A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

ALMOND (Prunus).

Double Rose-Flowering (Japonica rubra, fl. pl.)—A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, small double rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

Double White-Flowering (Japonica alba fl. pl.)—Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

AZALEA.

Mollis—A beautiful species recently brought from Japan; it has fine, large trusses of flowers in shades of pink and yellow; requires some protection.

BERBERRY (Berberis).

Purple-Leaved (Purpurea)—A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

European (Vulgaris)—A fine shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit.

CALYCANTHUS or SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB (Calycanthe).

The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.

CLETHRA.

Alnifolia (Alder-Leaved)—A native shrub of low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green; has numerous spikes of small, white fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in July.

CURRANT (Ribes).

Crimson-Flowering — Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring.

Yellow-Flowering—A native species with yellow flowers.

DEUTZIA.

This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly among the most popular of the flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes four to six inches long.

Crenata (Double Flowering)—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. (See cut.)

Pride of Washington—A new variety raised from Deutzia Crenata and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; a charming acquisition to the list of Deutzias.

Slender-Branched (Gracilis)—A charming variety, introduced by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white, and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes.

Rough-Leaved (Scabra)—An exceedingly profuse white-flowering shrub.

DOGWOOD (Cornus).

Red-Branched (Sanguinea)—A native species; very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood red.

Variegated Cornelian Cherry (Cornus mascula variegata)—A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in the spring, before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. Decidedly the prettiest variegated shrub in cultivation.

HYDRANGEA IN BLOOM IN NURSERY ROWS.

Duetzia (Crenata) to Right of Cut.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with ornamental reddish-brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches, oval in shape and about one-half inch long. Color deep orange red; very showy and attractive. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has a sprightly, sharp, pleasant flavor, and makes a delicious sauce when cooked. Eleagnus is one of the most valuable ornamental berry-bearing shrubs, and should be largely planted.

EXORCHORDA GRANDIFLORA or PEARL BUSH.

A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May. One of the best shrubs of recent introduction.

ELDER (Sambucus).

Golden (Aurea)—From Holland. New and rare. When the leaves first appear they are bright green, but if planted where they will have plenty of sun they soon change to a golden green. The blossom, which resembles the common Elder bloom, appears in July. The best effect is produced when they are planted with other shrubs, so that the foliage may be rendered more conspicuous by the contrast.

FILBERT (Coylus).

Purple-Leaved—A very conspicuous shrub with dark purple leaves.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell).

Portuneii—Growth upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

Viridissima—A fine, hardy shrub; a native of Japan; with deep yellow flowers early in the spring.

GLOBE FLOWER (Japan Kerria).

A slender, green-branched shrub, five or six feet high, with globular yellow flowers from July till October.

HALESIA (Snow Drop Tree).

Silver Bell—A beautiful, large shrub, with handsome, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Very desirable.

HONEYSUCKLE (Loniceria—Upright).

Red Tartarian—A beautiful shrub. Vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.

White Tartarian—A large shrub, having white flowers in May and June.

HYDRANGEA.

Otacksa—Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter.

Paniculata Grandiflora—A fine shrub, blooming from July to November; large, showy panicles of white flowers in the greatest profusion; it is quite hardy, and altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on the lawn or in the margin of masses; to produce the largest flowers it should be pruned severely in the spring and the ground enriched. (See page 16.)

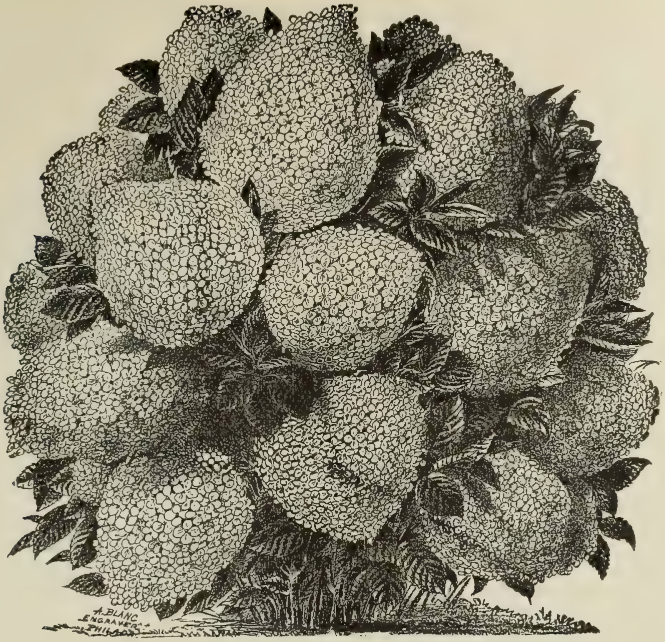
Thomas Hogg—A half hardy variety of great beauty; flowers pure white, produced from July to September. Requires some winter protection.

LILAC (Syringa).

Charles the Tenth—A strong, rapid grower, with large, shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

Chinonanthus Leaved (Josikea)—Has dark, shining leaves, like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers; fine and distinct.

Common Purple (Vulgaris Purpurea).


A. BLANC ENGRAVER PHILA.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

Double Lilac (Lemoinei flore pleno)—A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

Persian(Persica)—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

White Persian Lilac (Alba)—A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

Large Flowering White (Alba Grandiflora)—A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.

Rubra de Marly—Fine large purple flowers; a variety used in large quantities by florists for forcing.

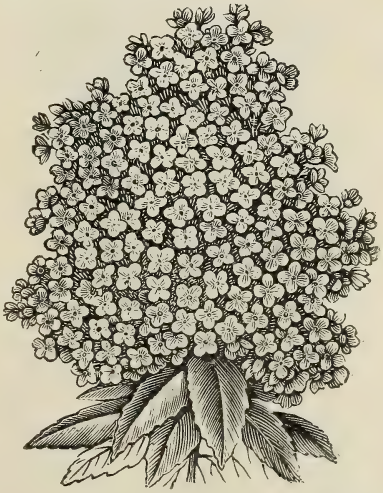
Japonica—A new species from Japan differing from all other lilacs in that it makes quite a tree twenty to twenty-five feet high. The foliage is large, very dark green, glossy and leathery. Flowers white, in immense clusters, that stand up erect above the foliage on stout stems; perfectly hardy everywhere. It flowers about a month later than the common sorts, and when crowned with its huge masses of bloom it is a striking and magnificent object.

A Nice Lot of Trees.

I finished setting the trees received from you today, and I must say that they are a nice lot of trees.
D. W. RASOR,
Defiance, O.

PLUM (Prunus).

Double-Flowering—A very desirable shrub introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May.



HYDRANGEA THOMAS HOGG.

PRIVET (Ligustrum).

Scotch—A fine growing, branchy shrub, with deep green foliage and white flowers, followed in the autumn by dark purple berries. Valuable for ornamental hedges.

Customer Pleased.

Received stock all right, and am well pleased with same. W. G. STEFFEL, Jewell, O.

A Brusseler Braune Cherry Tree is a place where the bird of success hatches the egg of fortune.

Golden Variegated—(Aurea Variegata)—Leaves of a striped golden color, with yellowish wood; a fine grower and of regular shade.

QUINCE, JAPAN (Cydonia).

Scarlet—Has bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion, early in spring; one of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge.

Blush—A beautiful variety, with white and bluish flowers.

SNOWBALL (Viburnum).

Common—A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

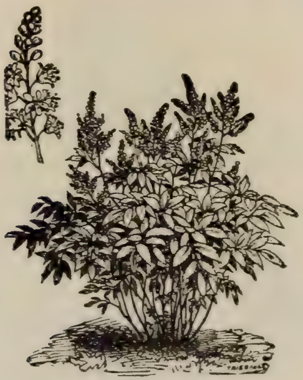
Japanese (Viburnum plicatum)—From North China; has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very desirable shrub.

SNOWBERRY.

Racemosus—A well-known shrub with pink flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

STRAWBERRY TREE or BURNING BUSH (Euonymous).

A highly ornamental class of shrubs in autumn and early winter, when covered with showy fruit.



SPIREA BUMALDI.

Red or Broad-Leaved—A large shrub with fine, broad shining leaves. Fruit large and of a deep, blood-red color.

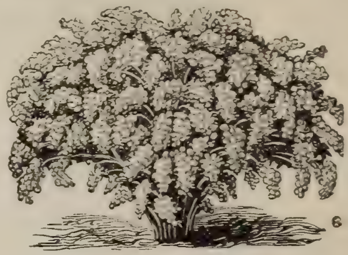
SPIREA.

An indispensable class of medium sized shrubs, of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming.

Billardi—Rose color. Blooms nearly all summer.

Bumaldi—Habit dwarf and compact; flowers in clusters; rosy pink; very free; very desirable for beds.

Callosa (Fortune's Spirea)—A fine variety with large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms, which continue nearly all summer.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTI.

Callosa Alba—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine.

Callosa Atrosanguinea—In growth and habit similar to Callosa; flowers much darker and brighter; time of flowering June and July.

Douglasi (Douglas' Spirea)—Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

Opulifolia Aurea (Golden Leaved)—An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.

Reevesii Fl. Pl. (Reeves' Double)—Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters. One of the best.

Prunifolia Flore Pleno—(Double Flowering Plum Leaved)—Very beautiful; its flowers are like white daisies. From Japan. Blooms in May.

Van Houtti—One of the most charming and beautiful of he Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy.

SUMACH (Rhus).

Cut-Leaved — A decidedly attractive shrub of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, almost fern-like in appearance; foliage turns a rich crimson in Autumn.

SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus.)

Double-Flowering Syringa (Flora pleno)—A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

Garland Syringa (Coronarius)—A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet scented leaves.

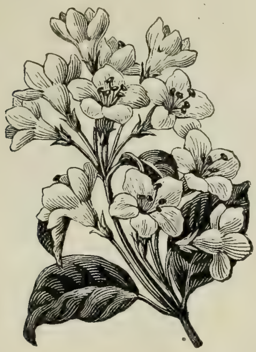
Golden-Leaved (Aurea)—A very pretty plant of medium size with golden yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.

The way to the children's affections is right down through the stomach' and Greening's trees saves family jars and doctor bills.

Variegated-Leaved—A beautiful shrub, with foliage distinctly margined with yellow; very vigorous and producing a profusion of creamy white blossoms deliciously fragrant.

TAMARIX (Tamarix).

African (Africana)—A beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate, small flower in spikes, in June. Very valuable for planting by the seaside.



WIEGELIA ROSEA.

WIEGELIA (Diervilla).

Amabilis or Splendens—Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in Autumn; a great acquisition.

Candida—This is the very best of all white flowering Wiegelias. It produces a great profusion of pure white flowers in June, and continues to bloom through the entire summer.

Desboisii—A beautiful variety, with deep rose colored flowers, resembling Rosea, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.

Hortensis Nivea—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large; habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.

Rosea—An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May.

Variegated-Leaved — Leaves bordered with yellowish-white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

Climbing Plants.

AKEBIA.

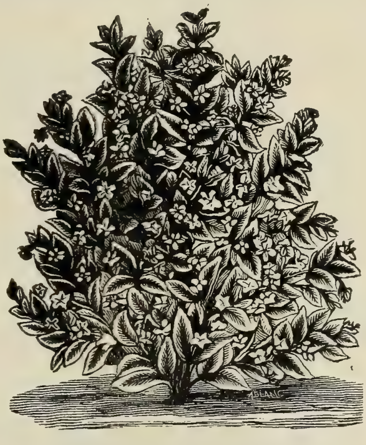
Quinata—A peculiar Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage, purple flowers, and ornamental fruit.

AMPELOPSIS.

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper (Quinquefolia)—A very rapid grower, having beautiful, dark green foliage which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn. Like the Ivy and Trumpet vines, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc.

Veitchii (Veich's Ampelopsis)—Japan. Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer and changes to scarlet crimson in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful.

The following are new varieties of Ampelopsis, all of which are very rapid growers and good clingers: **Sepupervereus, Specist Nova, Pubescount, Hederaecea.**



VARIEGATED WIEGELIA.

Muralis—Resembles the American, but is more tender in growth and shorter jointed, with smaller leaves.

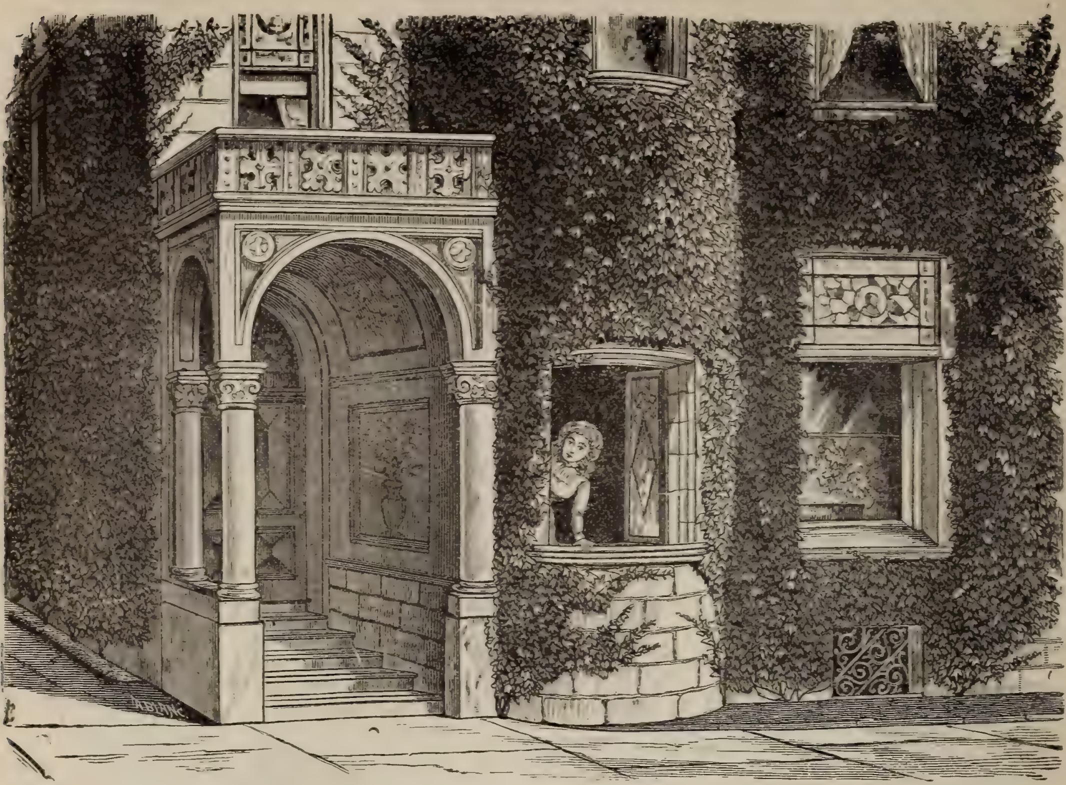
ARISTOLOCHIA or DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.

Sypho—A rapid growing vine, with magnificent foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera.)

Chinese Twining (Japonica)—A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

The French Pear tree grows to the astonishing height of 100 to 150 feet See description and cut.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII CREEPER.

Common Woodbine (Periclymenum)—A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

Hall's Japan (Hallicana)—A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.

Japan Gold-Leaved (Aurea reticulata)—A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Monthly Fragrant (Belgica)—Blossoms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

Scarlet Trumpet (Sempervirens)—A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

CINNAMON VINE.

The beautiful **Cinnamon Vine** is one of the most charming of climbers and will quickly cover an arbor, window or veranda, with a great profusion of vines and sweet-scented flowers, making it a perfect bower of beauty. The vine is perfectly hardy and once planted will grow for many years and will be a source of constant delight to the possessor. There is nothing which will give a home a more home-like and cosy appearance or be a surer index of refinement and culture, than beautiful vines twining about the porch and trellises.

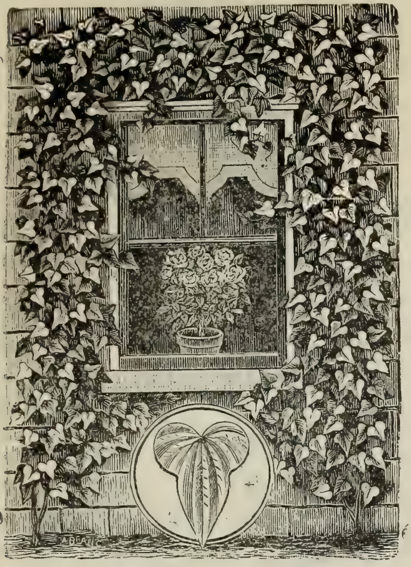
Directions for Planting—Plant the roots in the spring—same time you would potatoes—or any time up to June—in rich, deep, well-pulverized soil. Plant the large end down and have the small end about two inches below the surface. They will produce vines that will run up a pole or cord 10 to 20 feet the first season, and grow stronger from year to year. Two or three roots planted on each side of a door or window will quickly cover it with a mass of vines, making a gorgeous display, and while in bloom will perfume the air with a delicious fragrance. For an arbor, plant the roots one foot apart. Do not take up the roots in the fall, but in cold climates is is well to cover the ground with straw or leaves to prevent hard freezing. The vines may not bloom until the second year.

The Finest Trees Ever Seen.

The trees which I delivered for you this spring are the finest ever seen here; every person well pleased.

F. SLINGERLAND, St. Louis.

The finest hotel in America—The Waldorf—pays a high tribute to The Winter Banana Apple.



CINNAMON VINE.

CLEMATIS.

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties with flowers five to seven inches in diameter. Excellent for pillars or trellises, or when used for bedding, or running over rock work or an old tree or stump they make an excellent show. They delight in rich soil, a sunny situation and are perfectly hardy.

Alexandra—Free bloomer, strong grower; flowers pale reddish-violet.

Duchess of Edinburg—Fine large double white flowers. Very fine.

Gipsy Queen—Dark velvety purple. Fine large flower.

Henryii—Creamy white; very large and fine shape; free grower and bloomer.

Fair Rosamond—Bluish-white with light bar in center of each sepal.

Jackmanii—Flowers, when fully expanded, four to six inches in diameter, intense violet purple with a rich velvety appearance distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts.

Jackmanii Alba—Vigorous grower, flowers large size grayish white. Nearest approach to a white Jackmanii.

Mad. Ed. Andre—This is the nearest approach to a large red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackmanii. The plant is a strong vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson red; a very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties.

Mad. Baron Veillard—Flowers large; light rose with lilac shadings.

Ramona—A strong, rampant grower, and a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep, rich lavender.

Viticella Kermisinus—Flowers of medium size, of bright-red color, without a touch of purple. A strong free grower, producing shade in a comparatively short time; a perfect sheet of fine red color.

SMALL FLOWERING CLEMATIS.

Coccinea—A very handsome hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

Virginica—(American White.) A very rapid grower and hardy plant; seeds furnished with long, plumose downy tufts; flowers, small, white.

Unsurpassed in Quality. Very Fine Both in Looks and Flavor.

East Saginaw, Mich.

Greening Bros., Monroe, Mich.,

The basket of Winter Banana Apples was received all O. K. It is one of the most beautiful apples we have seen. It is certainly not saying too much in its favor to pronounce it a very superior variety in every respect. The fruit is very fine both in looks and flavor, and unsurpassed in quality.

Yours respectfully,
SPANGLER & DAVIS,
Fruit and Produce.

MR. JOHN CLARK, Chelsea, Mich., Who harvested over 700 bushels NEW PROLIFIC PEACHES per acre, of which ninety per cent. went first-class grade.

The Cream Beauty Rose is a perfumed joy. Plant some.

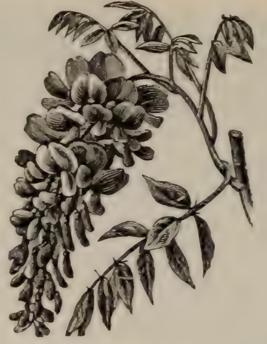
Flamula—A rapid growing variety, with small white, sweet-scented flowers.

Floribunda—Flowers deep rose, and has the additional merit of usually making a second growth and flowering profusely during the latter part of the summer.

Paniculata, Sweet-scented Japan Clematis—A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

Vitacella—A rapid climber, drooping blue or purple flowers through summer and autumn.

TRUMPET VINE (Bignonia Radicans). A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.



PURPLE WISTARIA—Vine and Flower.

WISTARIA.

Chinese Purple (Sinensis)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Chinese White (Sinensis Alba)—Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions; a rather slow grower.

White American (Frutescens Alba)—Flowers clear white. Bunches short; a free bloomer.

Stood the Winter Best Out of 121 Varieties.

Englishville, Mich., May 10, 1897.

I wish you could see my 600 New Prolific peach trees I bought of you. They look to-day like a flower garden with blossoms. They have stood the winter better than all other varieties, and I have 121 different varieties in my orchard of peaches. The 2-year-old New Prolifics look now as though they would have from one to two pecks to the tree, while other varieties alongside of them have none.

Yours fraternally, E. E. BROWN.

A $600 Customer.

Newport, Mich.

We are the happy owners of a fine plantation of trees and vines. This plantation was secured from Greening Bros., and set out according to their directions. The choice of varieties was wholly theirs, as was also the selection of soil for the different sorts, and as a result we have the best possible success. Some of our young plum trees have made a growth of five feet the first year. We give Greening Bros. our thanks. We also give them the right to use our name.

MELOCHE BROS.

Hurrah for Cuban Independence and Conrath Raspberry.

Last winter I ordered through your agent at this place 1500 CONRATH RASPBERRY plants, and received them in good order the 8th of April. I planted them on the 10th of April, and I can conscientiously say that I have got the nicest raspberry patch in Carroll county at this time. This is June 25th, and many canes are 18 inches long and loaded with nice berries of good size and quality. To say that I am pleased is not saying enough for the CONRATH. I am perfectly satisfied, and will use all honorable means to get my friends and neighbors to order from you. HURRAH FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE AND THE CONRATH RASPBERRY!

JAMES W. ELLIS, Yeoman, Ind.

Six Bushels Per Tree the Fourth Season.

Dundee, Mich., 1896.

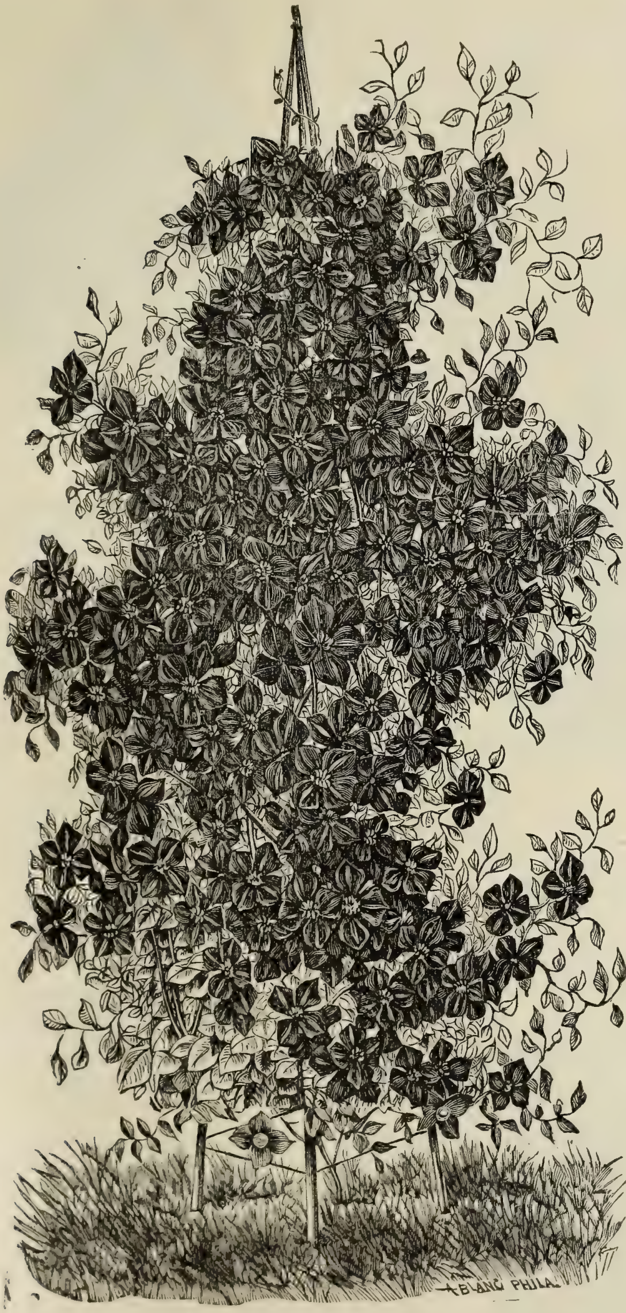
Wish I had planted all New Prolifics instead of only a few. They bore a fine crop the second year. I have trees, planted four years ago, which have yielded six bushels per tree, of the largest and finest peaches ever seen in this locality. The fruit sold at sight for $1.75 per bushel, where the best of Crawfords sold for less than $1.00 per bushel. It is the finest peach I ever saw, and in quality unsurpassed.

JACOB SUYDAM,
Fruitgrower.

Great Clusters of Fine Fruit.

A party of gentlemen were invited Tuesday by the senior member of the firm of Greening Bros., to the residence of John C. W. Greening, on Humphrey street, to see a couple of New Prolific trees which had just come into bearing. They were truly a beautiful sight. The fruit has the unique feature of gathering in clusters, so thick that on some branches there seemed to be more peaches than leaves. On one there were 11 big peaches in a length of 14 inches. Another striking thing was the unusually high average of size. An inferior peach was not to be seen among them. All were big, round and fair to the eye. On cutting them open, it was found that the flesh was richly colored and of a delicate spicy flavor. Another peculiarity of the New Prolific is that it has the smallest pit of any of the cultivated varieties. The trees are fine growers and the peach comes to maturity at a point just between the Early and Late Crawfords, thus bridging over the chasm between these two old standbys, and with them makes a trinity of both beauty and excellence.—Editorial in Monroe Commercial.

This Catalogue is fully copyrighted, and nurserymen and others will be held responsible for taking extracts from it in making up their catalogues.


A. BLANC PHILA.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII.

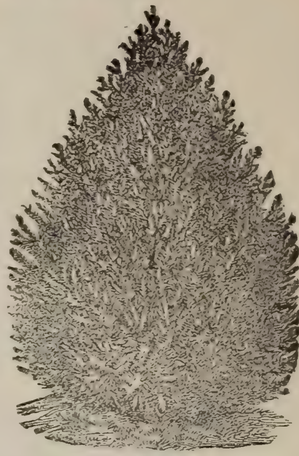
AGENTS WANTED!

Farmers, Fruit-Growers, Mechanics and others seeking profitable employment as local agents to sell our Specialties and high grade Nursery stock will please write for terms to agents. Good pay and steady employment to honest and reliable agents.

EVERY AGENT IS FURNISHED LICENSE AND CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

Evergreen Trees and Plants

The importance of wind-breaks and shelter belts of evergreens around our farms must at once become apparent to every one who has been exposed to the pitiless blasts of a cold winter's day on one of them. How much more snug and comfortable would each one become, how immeasurably more valuable if enclosed by a belt of Arbor Vitae, sturdy Pines, or stalwart Norway Spruce, to which wires may be stapled for fences. Trees adapted for that purpose may always be purchased at very low rates from us, and if planted from three to ten feet apart around your homestead, cattle yard or orchard, would make a screen in a few years worth hundreds of dollars, increasing the value of a farm, garden or yard in every case. There is nothing that adds to the value and beauty of a farm more than long rows of evergreens planted along the borders. Those ordering evergreens should, on receipt of the trees, place them in a cool cellar and plant at once, using plenty of water after they are set, and then cover with a mulch of straw manure, sawdust or leaves.



AMERICAN HARBOR VITAE.

ARBOR VITAE (Thuja).

American (Occidentalis)—This is one of the finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, (see page 34), or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

Compacta—A dwarf, compact variety, with a conical head; of bright green color; perfectly hardy; a native of Japan.

Compact Chinese—From Japan. A variety of the Chinese, but more dwarf and compact, with a conical head of a bright green color; perfectly hardy.

Geo. Peabody — Of dwarf compact growth, foliage bright golden color, which it retains throughout the summer.

Hovey's Golden—A seedling from the American; of dwarf habit, globular outline and bright green foliage. Very fine and hardy; very compact and attractive. One of the best of the choice varieties.

Pyramidalis—An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage deep green; color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. (See page 34.)

Siberian (Siberica)—One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.

Tom Thumb — Remarkable for slow, compact growth, valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible. May be trimmed in any desirable shape. (See page 34.)

BOX (Buxus).

Box Tree—A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in desirable form by shearing.

Box Dwarf—Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

Box Golden-Leaved Dwarf—The most beautiful of all border plants. Grows to a height of 15 inches; leaves golden yellow during summer, turning dark green in the winter. Very desirable for bordering cemetery lots; also flower beds.

FIR.

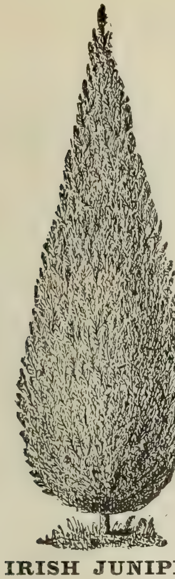
Balsam or American Silver (Balsamea)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above and silvery beneath.

Nordmaniana—A symmetrical tree, with dark green, massive foliage. From the Crimean Mountains. Perfectly hardy, and the most desirable of all the silver firs.

JUNIPER (Juniperus).

Irish (Hibernica)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage, a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

Read about our humble beginning (page 33). After that read the rest of the catalogue. It may guide you along the line leading to prosperity and fortune.



IRISH JUNIPER.

Savin (Sabina)—Spreading lawn tree, with very handsome dark green foliage; very suitable for lawns and cemeteries. This can be pruned into any desirable shape, and made highly ornamental.

Silver-Leaved—Similar to Irish Juniper in habit of growth, with silvery foliage; grows quite rapidly. A handsome lawn tree.

Virginia (Virginia)—The Red Cedar. A well-known American tree, varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant. Rapid grower.

PINE (Pinus).

Austrian or Black (Austrica)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree, leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

Excelsior—Resembles white pine, but the leaves are longer and it has a more dense habit of growth. Very ornamental.

Scotch (Sylvestria) — A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage.

White (Strobus)—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery-green; flourishes in the poorest soil.

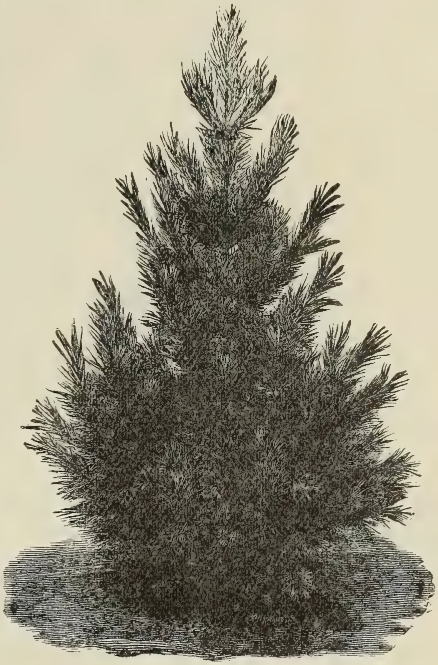
RETINOSPORA.

Plumosa—Dwarf shrub, with dense, slender feathery branchlets; very ornamental. Foliage light green.

Plumosa Aurea—Beautiful, golden-tipped foliage; preserves its color throughout the year. Said to be as hardy as the American Arbor Vitae.

SPRUCE.

Hemlock (Abies)—An elegant, pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew. Distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.



WHITE PINE.

Norway—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and wind-breaks.

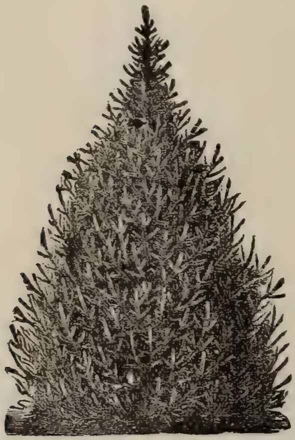
NORWAY SPRUCE.
In nursery rows. The best for wind-breaks.

Improve the looks of your Lawn by planting a beautiful Hedge behind it.

Evergreen Shrubs.

ASHBERRY (Mahonia).

Holly-Leaved (Aquafolia) — A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter. It has clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy and makes a good hedge.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

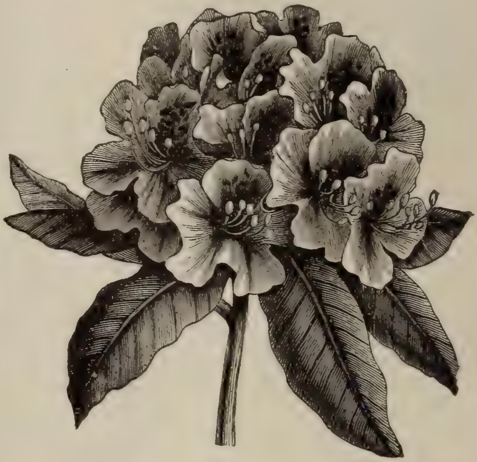
BOX—See Evergreen Trees.

EUONYMUS.

Radicans Variegata—A charming shrub of dwarf and trailing habit; it is perfectly hardy and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for borders.

RHODODENDRON.

In variety—These are the most magnificent of all evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They require a peaty soil, free from lime, and a somewhat shaded situation; they do best near the seashore, and will repay all the care that may be bestowed in preparing a bed suited to their wants.



RHODODENDRON BLOOM.

Reduced Size.

HEDGES FOR DEFENSE.

For turning cattle, and as a farm hedge, **Honey Locust** is much the best in the northern states. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, thrives with ordinary care and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

In the south and southwest the **Osage-Orange** is in great favor, and wherever it can be grown without winter killing it is a very efficient hedge.

HEDGES FOR WIND-BRAKES.

The **Norway Spruce** is best. Its vigorous habit, rapid, dense growth (when properly sheared or pruned), large size and entire hardiness, are characteristics not easily found in any other evergreen.

The **American Arbor Vitae** comes next. Belts of **Pines** are also useful as a protection.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES FOR SCREENS.

American and **Siberian Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, Hemlock,** and especially **Japan Quince** and **Purple Berberry,** all described in their appropriate places in this catalogue, make beautiful screens or hedges. **Privet,** a pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves and spikes of white flowers, also makes a beautiful hedge.

Pæonies.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades from red, lilac, to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

TREE PÆONIES.

Banksii—Rosy blush, with purplish center; double and fine.

How does a tree from Greening's Nursery resemble a recently mustered-in soldier? It 's free from disease.

. . . ROSES . . . .

PLANTING.—Tender roses and all such as are pot grown should be planted in the spring in this or similar climates. Dormant plants set out in the spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than does the rose. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil and firmly pressed in with the foot, or (if pot-grown plants) with the hands, taking care not to bruise the roots.

All budded Roses should be planted about four inches deeper than the junction of the bud. All suckers growing out of the ground should be removed as soon as seen.

PRUNING.—This operation is best performed during March. Most roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light andair. Besides spring pruning, many kinds of hybrid perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in autumn.

PROTECTION.—All of the Tea, Bengal, Noisette, and most of the Bourbon classes, need protection if left out during the winter in this and similar climates; indeed, all roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants, and securing them with evergreen branches; oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

The hybrid perpetuals are among the most valuable of all roses. They are particularly desirable for cold climates, because they are entirely hardy.

The flowers of this class are very double and of immense size(frequently from five to six inches in diameter), delightfully fragrant, and of the most gorgeous and dazzling colors. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, requiring but little attention, and surviving all ordinary hardships. Though slight protection in winter, in very exposed places, is always desirable, these are the hardiest roses, and may be expected to bear any reasonable degree of cold.

When once established, they all bloom freely at the usual time, early in the season, and continue to bloom at short intervals during the summer and autumn months. They are much improved in size and beauty by good cultivation and rich ground.

This class thrives the best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like Alfred Colomb, Victor Verdier, and our specialty, the Cream Beauty (see colored plate), are most deliciously perfumed.

Our list of sorts comprises over one hundred and fifty varieties. For lack of space we enumerate herewith only some of the leading sorts.

Abel Carriere—Purplish crimson; fiery red center; very double; fine bloomer.

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.

Anna de Deisbach—Bright rose color; very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

Annie Wood—Vermillion; very fragrant; fine in autumn. A splendid rose.

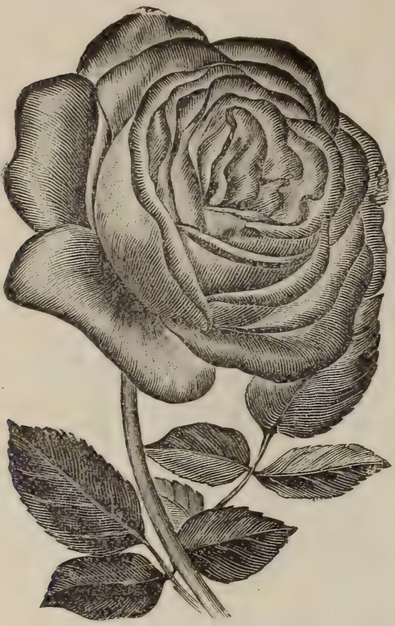
Baronne Prevost—Pure rose color; very large, very full, flat form; a free bloomer, fragrant; very hardy.

Boule de Neige—Snow-white. The best bloomer among hybrid perpetual roses.

Baron de Bonstettin—Rich, velvety maroon; large and full. One of the finest roses we grow.

Baron Maynard—Pure white; very free flowering.

Baroness Rothschild—One of the most beautiful of all roses. The flowers are of immense size, perfect form and exquisite color, a rich and lovely shade of pale pink, nearly white; delightfully perfumed. Being very difficult to propagate, it is always scarce and high-priced.



ECLAIR.

Coquette des Blanches—A finely formed pure white rose; occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. Flowers of good size, perfect, and of fine form and finish. One of the finest, freest and most beautiful of the white hybrids. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

Coquette des Alps—White, tinged with pale rose; medium size; fine form; free bloomer.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Bright carmine rose; strong climbing habit; a good pillar or climbing rose.

Climbing Jules Margottin—A sport from Jules Margottin; carmine rose; fine in the open flower and in bud; a vigorous grower.

Charles Lefebvre—Reddish crimson; very velvety and rich; large, full and beautifully formed; a splendid sort.

Countess of Oxford—A very large, dark red, rich colored rose.

Duke of Edinburg—Brilliant, scarlet crimson, shaded maroon; very fine.

Dupuy Jamain—Bright cherry red, shaded; large.

Duke de Cazes—Blackish, velvety crimson; very fine.

Duke of Teck—Vivid scarlet crimson; one of the finest roses grown.

Duke of Wellington—Bright, velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, center fiery red; large, full and perfect.

Eclair—Brilliant carmine; an extra fine bloomer. Distinct. A very fine rose.

Etienne Levet—Carmine; large, splendid form. Too much cannot be said of this wonderful rose.

Eugene Furst—Velvety crimson, shaded with deeper crimson. A large, full flower; a first-class rose. One of the best.

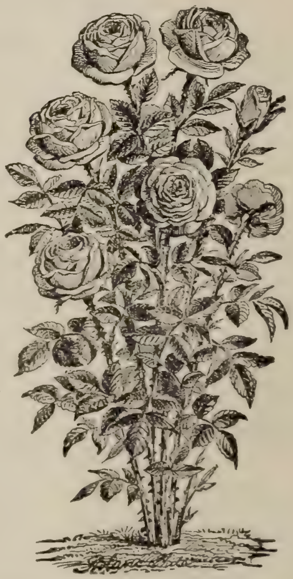
Francois Levet—A splendid rose, flowering freely and very full; fresh, clear rose, bright and glistening. The flower is large and of fine form.

Fisher Holmes—Most brilliant scarlet to dark red. Velvety, very pretty, always gives satisfaction. One of our special favorites.

Francois Michelon—Deep carmine rose, very large, full; fragrant and a fine bloomer. A very choice variety.

Gloire Lyonnaise—Very fine, delicate cream color; distinct.

Gloire de l' Exposition—Purplish, velvety crimson; large, well formed, double flowers. Extra fine.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

Giant of Battailles—Brilliant scarlet; one of the most perpetual bloomers.

Flowers, Music, Laughter, bring sunshine of contentment.

GREENING BROS
50000 EVERBLOOMING
ROSES 1898
ONE YEARS GROWTH

Greenings' Possibilities in Rose Growing.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy, and a fine grower; a magnificent variety. One of the most popular sorts grown.

General Washington—Scarlet crimson; very large and fine; not quite as vigorous as General Jacqueminot.

Glory of Waltham—Silvery appearance; large, beautiful and waxy.

Gustav Piganeau—Very large, full and cupped; brilliant carmine.

Jean Cherpin—Violet plum; cupped; fine; one of the best varieties we grow.

Jean Soupert—Dark plum; large, full and fine.

John Hopper—Bright rose; large and full. A profuse bloomer and a standard sort. Free grower.

Jules Margottin—Bright cherry red; large and full; a truly beautiful rose.

Leopold Houseman—A very choice rose, deep crimson, large, with fine lobes; new.

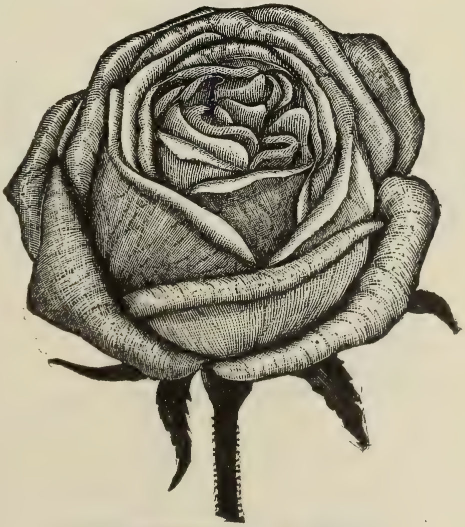
Louis Van Houtte—Bright rose carmine; full; very large; fine globular form; deliciously perfumed.

La France—Silvery rose color; large and full; a constant bloomer; fine scented. One of the best.

Lady Arthur Hill—Brilliant red; large, showy; profuse bloomer.

Mabel Morrison—A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced.

Merveille de Lyon—Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape; a superb variety; moderate grower.

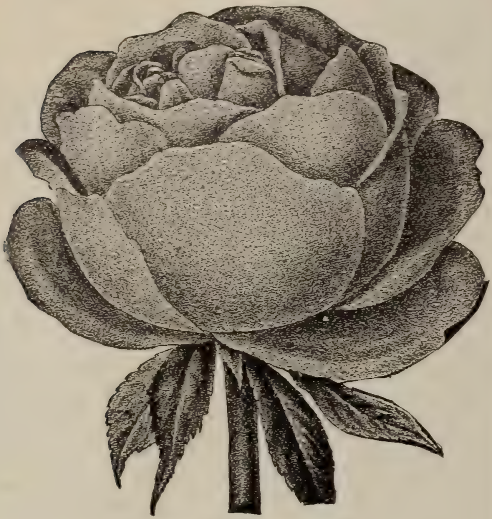


MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Cream Beauty, our new everblooming, climbing, hardy Cream Rose. See description and illustration.

Madame La Charme—White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink, moderately large. A free bloomer in spring.

Madame Victor Verdier—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full, beautiful shape; a free bloomer and very fragrant.

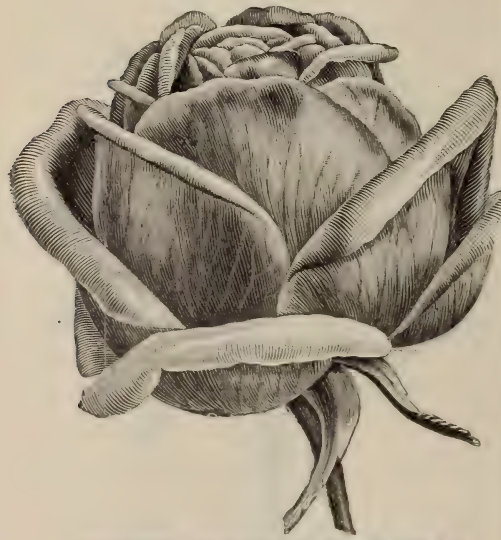


PAUL NEYRON.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower. The finest hybrid perpetual rose yet produced.

Marie Bauman—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

Madame Plantier—Pure white; large and double; blooms abundantly in clusters; very fine, hardy rose.



PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.

Madame Charles Wood—Deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet; very large and fine form. An early, constant and free bloomer.

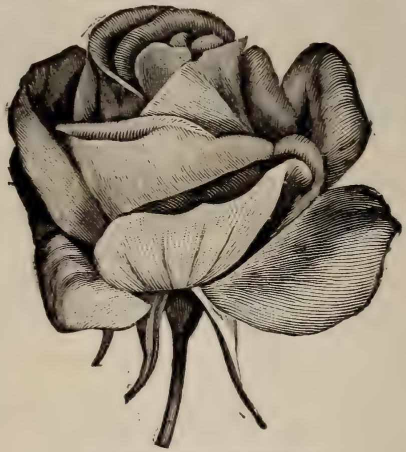
Mrs. John H. Laing—New. As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards. Perfectly hardy.

Magna Charta—Bright, rosy pink, flushed with carmine; very large, full and double; fragrant.

Paul Jamain—Crimson, slightly tinged with violet red.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; good tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing. Vigorous. (See cut.)

Perlie des Blanches—Pure white; medium size, good form; fragrant.



ULRICH BRUNNER.

Pierre Notting—Blackish red; shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses.

Persian Yellow—A fine, yellow, sweet-scented rose; vigorous grower, fine foliage.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep, velvety crimson; very large, moderately full. A splendid rose. (See cut.)

Prince Arthur—A fine crimson rose; very large.

Queen of Bedders—Crimson; very free flowering; the color of Charles Lefebvre.

Sir Rowland Hill—New. A grand, purple flower, distinct from all other varieties; very fragrant; matchless in beauty and a perpetual feast of joy to every grower. The best bloomer we propagate; always gives entire satisfaction.

Ulrich Brunner—Flower very large and full; color, cherry red; beautiful, large shell-shaped petals. Extra fine. (See cut.)

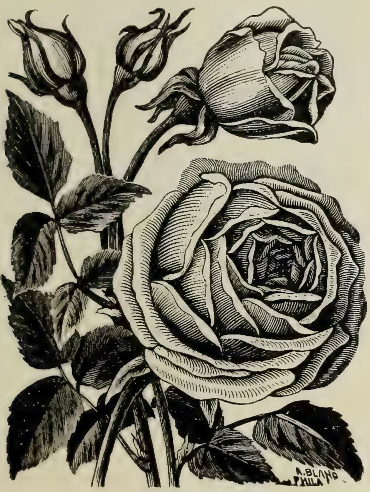
Victor Verdier—A splendid sort; bright rose color, with bright carmine center; large, very double, full and fragrant. A free bloomer.

Victor Hugo—Large, crimson; free bloomer; fine.

White Baroness—Pure white; hardy; late bloomer; beautiful.

CREAM BEAUTY.

A Wonderful New Hardy Everblooming Rose.



CREAM BEAUTY.
Our New Cream Rose.

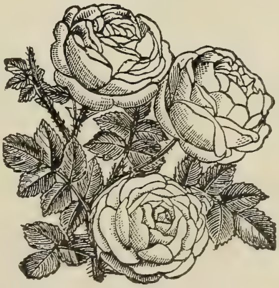
We are pleased to introduce this year a new Cream Rose, the like of which is not to be found elsewhere in cultivation. It is a combination Climbing, Tea and Hybrid Perpetual. It originated in the northern part of Michigan, hence is perfectly hardy, and well adapted to cold climates. In color it is a delicate cream; we have named it **Cream Beauty.** It is HIGHLY PERFUMED and sweet-scented, equal to the finest tea rose. The flower is large and very full. It is a rapid grower and makes a fine pillar or climbing rose. The most wonderful feature is that it combines these valuable characteristics with that of the perpetual or everblooming rose, and bears several crops of the most beautiful cream roses ever seen, during one season. One bush will produce thousands of flowers in one season. It is the only hardy cream rose in cultivation. (See colored illustration.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

A beautiful class of half hardy roses, combining the free flowering qualities of the Tea class with the rich coloring and to some extent the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual. Though not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals, they are much hardier than the Teas, and will stand out during winter wherever the Bourbon will and where the Teas would be killed to the ground. They should be slightly protected with leaves during the winter.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, changing to a silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer. The sweetest and most useful of all roses; none can surpass the delicacy of its coloring. Free grower.

Gloire de Dijon—A combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers large and of good, globular form. Hardy. Pinching off the ends of the vigorous shoots of this rose, as they grow, will compel the buds along the shoots to grow out at once, and each bud will then produce a large, fine flower within a few weeks. This is a grand pillar rose on account of its rapid growing habits. It should be layered in winter the same as all Hybrid Teas and covered with leaves.



GLOIRE DE DIJON.

Hermosa—Light rose; large, full and double, blooms profusely in clusters. One of the best.

Visitors are welcome at our Nurseries. Come during June and July and see our acres of Roses in bloom.

Madame Schwaller—A variety of great freedom of bloom. Color rosy flesh, paler at the base of the petal, and deeper on the edges. Globular when opening, becoming cupped when expanded. Of bushy growth, and very free flowering. A valuable variety for pot culture; very fragrant.

Meteor—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, free-blooming rose, as fine in color as the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are of good size, very double, and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering. A splendid sort for pot culture, and the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather, with no shade of purple to mar its beauty.

Pierre Guillot—Bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; flowers large, very double and full, and highly scented; a healthy and vigorous grower, and a constant bloomer from June till frost. The outer petals are broad, round and decidedly recurved, showing the short, closely set inner petals.

Moss Roses.

This division of roses embraces many of the most desirable qualities. The fine mossy buds, large fragrant flowers and perfect hardiness, make it a universal favorite. It is benefited by an application of well-rotted manure and a moderate pruning.

Comtesse de Murinais—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful, and free from mildew.

Glory of Mosses—A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color pale rose.

Luxembourg—Deep crimson; fine grower.

Madam Alboni—Blush; pink center.

Princess Adelaide—A vigorous grower; pale rose of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.

PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES.

Blanche Robert—Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful; a rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

Daniel De Paul—Very dark, blackish carmine, full, with good form; one of the best bloomers of this class.

Madame Edouard Ory—A moderate grower of medium to large size; full.

Salet—A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class.

Perpetual White—Pure white; produces very few flowers.

Climbing Roses.

Among these beautiful climbing plants, the Ramblers rank first. The perfect hardiness of this class of roses, their strong growth and luxuriant foliage, adapt them for covering arbors, walls, trellises and unsightly objects; which, together with their immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them to all lovers of the beautiful. The pruning consists of cutting back one-third of the previous year's growth.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white; very double, flowers in beautiful clusters; one of the best white climbers.

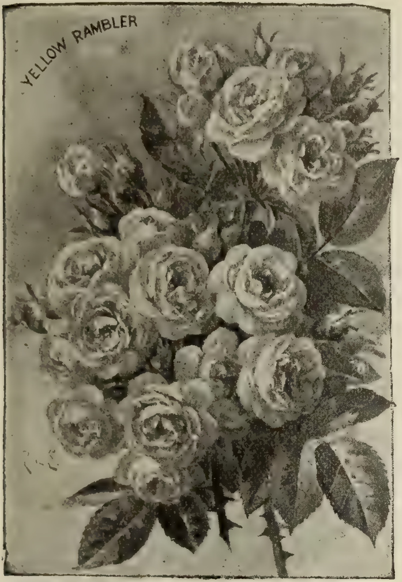
Gem of the Prairies—A valuable Hybrid. Is a cross between Mad. Laflay and Queen of the Prairies; bright red, blotched with white; large, very double and fragrant.

Seven Sisters—Vary in color from blush to crimson; blooms in large clusters.

Queen of the Prairies—Bright, rosy red, striped with white; large and cupped; most beautiful and valuable of the class.

Russell's Cottage—Rich crimson, medium size; very double and full; blooms abundantly.

We are the only Recognized and
Authorized Nursery Supply Company
of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.



THE YELLOW RAMBLER.

Crimson Rambler—This is the most decided novelty in roses we have had for years. Introduced from Japan in 1893, it has been a source of wonder and admiration wherever exhibited. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season. A charming pillar rose; for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to one hundred blooms and over; the individual flowers are one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition for a long time. The color is bright, vivid crimson, showing none of the purplish tint so commonly seen in crimson roses. (See colored illustration.)

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia) cl. poly.—This rose is, we are confident, an even more valuable introduction than the Crimson Rambler, for it is the hardiest yellow climbing rose yet introduced, and the quality of hardiness has been an extremely difficult one to combine with yellow color. It has withstood unprotected and without injury a prolonged temperature of from zero to two degrees below and we believe that, with very slight attention, it can be grown everywhere that other roses succeed. It is a blood relation to the Crimson Rambler, which it much resembles in growth and foliage. It also blooms after the same manner as Crimson Rambler, in large trusses, often as many as 120 to 150 flowers in a bunch. The flowers are very sweetly fragrant, a quality not possessed by the Crimson Rambler, and last three to four weeks without fading. The plant is a very vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet high in one season after becoming well established. The "Aglaia" or "Yellow Rambler" was originated by Mr. Peter Lambert, one of the largest and most reliable rose growers of Europe. He has tested the rose for the past eight years, which shows a very commendable caution in putting out a new variety, and, taken together with Mr. Lambert's high reputation, should be a sufficient guarantee of its value. (See cut.)

White Rambler (Thalia) — Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit of growth; flowers pure white in large clusters.

Tea Roses.

The Tea Rose is delicate and beautiful. It has the most powerful fragrance, and is yet the sweetest of all Roses. The flowers are large and very delicate in shades of color. Like all tender Roses the flowers improve in quality and perfection as the season advances. They are more tender than any of the other classes and need to be well protected in cold weather. Our list contains only the best and most worthy of cultivation.

Bon Silene—Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; color deep rose; this rose is used largely in floral work, and is highly esteemed for its rich, dark color and beauty of form.

Comtesse Frigneuse—Light yellow, very free flowering.

Catherine Mermet—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Duchess d' Auerstadt—A strong growing climbing Tea Rose; flowers large, very double, color golden yellow, shaded nankeen yellow in the center.

Duchess of Edinburg—Deep, glowing crimson; free flowering; large, fine form; beautiful in bud.

Jean Pernet—Cream yellow, with deep yellow center, very double.

La Pactole—Cream, yellow center; very free flowering; a beautiful rose.

La Princesse Vera—Very double and full; immense buds; color pale, changing to salmon rose, shaded with carmine.

Luciole—Very bright carmine rose, tinted and shaded with saffron-yellow, the base of the petals being of coppery yellow, back of petals bronze-yellow; large, full, strongly scented, of good shape, with long buds.

Marie Van Houtte—Of a fine, faultless strawberry color, with the outer petals washed and outlined with a bright rose; occasionally the whole flower is suffused with light pink. This beautiful variety succeeds everywhere, is not particular as to soil, thrives under adverse circumstances. It grows vigorously, blooms freely, and is most deliciously scented.

Mad. Scipion Cochet—A strong, robust growing variety; the flowers are of good size and splendid shape, very full. The center of flower is deep yellow, changing to white on outside, delicately shaded and edged with rose.

Madame Etienne—This rose is styled the Dwarf Mermet by the French growers. It is one of the finest clear pink Tea Roses we have. The flowers are large and very double; the color delicate pink, deeper on the edge of the petals; very free flowering; an excelent bedding sort, blooming the whole season.

M'lle Caroline Custer—Beautiful light yellow, full and sweet.

Niphetos—An elegant Tea Rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure white; highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

Perle des Jardins—Unquestionably the finest yellow rose for either winter or summer, that we grow. The flowers are very large and double, of perfect form. Color a rich shade of yellow; a healthy, free grower, with beautiful foliage and unequalled in profusion of bloom. No collection of roses is complete without Perle.

Papa Gontier—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower, with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter blooming variety, and one of the best for out-door planting, opening up its flowers in beautiful shape when grown in the open ground.

Sunset—The flowers are of large size, fine full form, very double and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.

Safrano—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

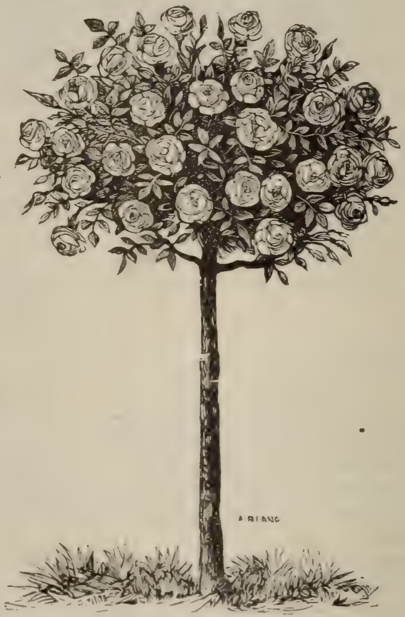
Sov. Gabrielle Drevet—Salmon pink, with center of coppery rose; of good size and fine form.

Souv. Victor Hugo—Bright China rose, with copper-yellow center; outer petals suffused with carmine.

Tree Roses.

These are grown in tree form, with bodies three or four feet high. They are very profuse bloomers and highly ornamental and attractive. After transplanting the tops should be cut back to spurs about four inches long. They require very rich soil, and should be well bundled up in the winter with straw and burlap or cornstalks.

We can furnish all the different colors found among roses.



TREE ROSE IN BLOOM.

It is a well-known Fact that Michigan trees and plants are far better in quality, hardiness of wood, also freedom from disease, than Southern or Eastern grown.

BULBS AND PLANTS.

Cannas.

Stately and highly ornamental plants, growing from five to ten feet high; and forming one of the most beautiful and striking objects for the lawn and for large circular beds. Cannas should be planted early in spring in rich soil, deeply dug and heavily manured. The roots should be preserved in dry sand during the winter.

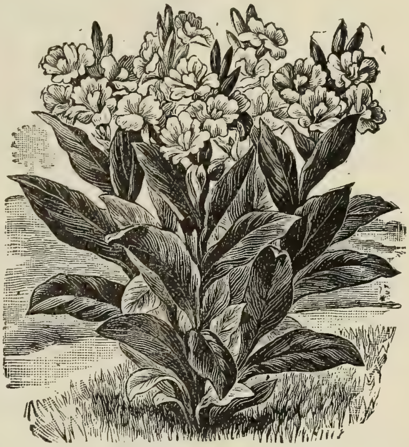
Brenningsi—Broad green leaves, ornamented with broad bands of yellow.

Dr. Gromier—Dark green foliage; large, deep crimson flowers.

Ehemanni—The most distinct of all Cannas, on account of its large, oval, soft green leaves and carmine-red flowers, which are produced on long flower stems, each stem producing from 12 to 15 large, drooping flowers. The flowers are as large as gladiolus, and are used to advantage in boquet making. This is one of the most striking and desirable Cannas ever introduced, and cannot be too highly recommended.

Flaccida—This beautiful little native, found in the swamps of Florida and other southern states, is one of the most effective of all Cannas for gardens. The flowers are three or four inches long, and are a delicate lemon yellow color, with a peculiar crimped or waved margin, giving a most pleasant effect. It blooms nearly a month earlier than the other Cannas.

Gigantic—Perhaps the best of the tall grow Cannas. Leaves very large and of a reddish color; flowers crimson red. One of the most rapid growers. They have a decidedly striking appearance.



CANNA "GIGANTIC"—Six Feet High.

Nouttoni—Is quite distinct from Ehemanni in coloring, being a rich shade of crimson scarlet. The flowers are very large, growing erect instead of drooping. The foliage is of a beautiful bluish-green, growing very compact, and remarkably free-flowering, forming nearly solid masses of rich, warm coloring. The plant does not exceed six feet in height.

LARGE FLOWERED DWARF CANNAS.

Nothing can be more effective for grouping on lawns or for large beds in parks, than these ever-blooming Cannas. They commence to flower in a short time after planting and are a mass of gorgeous colors until stopped by frost in fall. When grown as pot plants they are beautiful specimens for the porch in summer and continue to bloom all winter if taken into the house or conservatory. At the low price that these showy plants are now offered, no one who has a lawn or yard should be without a bed of these beautiful free-blooming Cannas.

Duchess de Mortemart—Broad, deep green foliage, large, well rounded flowers; deep canary yellow, heavily spotted and flaked crimson.

Egandale—One of the finest dark-leaved varieties. Foliage dark maroon and green; of erect habit; very compact; throwing up numerous heads of bloom; color bright cherry red.

Francois Crozy—This variety is identical with Mad Crozy in habit and general style of growth; flowers bright orange, bordered with a narrow edge of gold, one of the most desirable shades.

Felix Crouse—Plant strong grower, 4 to 5 feet high, foliage deep green; flower spikes very numerous; deep scarlet.

Geoffrey St. Hillaire—Rich bronze purple foliage, and large well shaped flowers of a rich glowing scarlet overlaid with orange, 4 to 5 feet nigh.

Henry A. Dreer—Flowers large, of a very rich crimson; foliage bronze-purple, entirely distinct. 4 feet.

L. Guill—Flowers very large, of a beautiful rich salmon color; foliage green. 5 feet.

Lutea Splendens—Large, dark green leaves; flowers large, on strong spikes; canary yellow, spotted light maroon. 4 to 5 feet high.

Miss Sarah Hill—Showy deep carmine flowers; large full spike; foliage green.

The Winter Banana Apple begins to bear at two years old.

Maurice Rivoire—Large flowers, vermillion scarlet; foliage bronzy purple. 5 feet.

M. Ferrand—Deep bronzy foliage, crimson scarlet flowers.

Paul Marquant—One of the most pleasing and beautiful on account of its large size and distinct and novel color. The flowers stand out from the spike in such a manner as to attract special attention. Color a beautiful shade of bright salmon with a carmine tint.

Star of '91—A grand variety for pot culture. It is a dwarf, compact grower, rarely exceeding 2½ feet in height, and is a perpetual bloomer summer and winter, if kept growing; flowers very large, in large compact panicles; colors rich, glowing orange scarlet, faintly banded with golden yellow.

Souv. de Asa Gray—Dense metallic green foliage; fine, large, range-crimson flowers.

Statuaire Fulconis—Rich dazzling scarlet, shaded amaranth; foliage deep green. 4 feet.

Tete d' Or—A vigorous grower, 3½ to 4 feet high; foliage green; very free flowering; flowers large and showy; golden yellow, distinctly spotted with carmine.

Victor Hugo—Dark bronzy green foliage; flowers large, bright, dazzling scarlet. 3 to 4 feet.

Caladiums.

One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants, either for pot or lawn planting. It will grow in any good garden soil; it is easy of culture, a full-sized plant being four or five feet in height, with immense leaves. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during winter.

Chrysanthemums.

This class of plants embraces nearly every shade of color. The improvement made in this favorite autumnal flower during the past few years has been so great that for late fall and early winter blooming no other plant can compare with it. It thrives well in any good, rich garden soil. Its only requirements are plenty of water and sunlight. In planting, give each plant a space of at least two feet square, as, if well grown, they will touch each other by October 1st at this distance apart. As the Chrysanthemum flowers only on terminal branches, the tops of the young plants should be pinched out when five or six inches high. Allow four shoots to grow from this main trunk; when these four shoots are four inches high pinch out the terminal bud, and save three or four of the branches that will spring from each of these limbs. Allow these last branches to attain a height of six inches; then pinch out the tops for the last time. This should not be later than August 1st; after this they should be allowed to grow undisturbed. If wanted for indoor blooming, they should be lifted about October 1st and potted. Give a thorough watering and set in a shady place for a few days. Afterwards expose them to the full light, but do not keep them warmer than 45 to 50 degrees.

Dahlias.

The Dahlia is one of the most showy of our autumn flowers. Commencing to flower in August, they are a perfect blaze of bloom until stopped by frost in late autumn. The Cactus, Single and Pompon varieties are especially fine for cut flowers. We know of nothing more showy for table decoration than a loosely arranged bunch of long-stemmed Cactus or Single Dahlias. They delight in a deep, rich soil, should be planted three and one-half to four feet apart and be tied to heavy stakes to prevent strong winds from breaking them down.

Hyacinths.

This deservedly popular bulbous plant is without doubt the most beautiful and useful of all spring-blooming bulbs; its delightful fragrance and the numerous tints of its beautiful trusses of bell-shaped flowers render it invaluable to all lovers of flowers, and afford pleasure and delight to millions of the human race. It is of the easiest culture, and with any reasonable care no one can fail to meet with success in its cultivation. It is, however,highly important to secure the bulbs and have them planted as early as possible, while they are yet fresh and vigorous.

POT CULTURE—A four-inch pot is the best size for the successful growth of the bulb. It delights in a light, rich sandy soil; when placed in the pot the upper surface of the bulb should show above the soil. After potting, water thoroughly and place them in a dark, cool place in the cellar or out of doors well covered with sand or other like material, there to remain until well rooted, when they should be taken in a few at a time, to keep up a succession of bloom, and set in a warm and light place in the house or greenhouse to bring them into flower. When in active growth they should have an abundance of water. Support the flower stems with light stakes, if it becomes necessary to keep them erect.

GLASS CULTURE—Hyacinths are very pretty and very interesting when grown in glasses. Their management thus is simple and as follows: Fill the glass with clean rain water, so that the base of the bulb when set in the receptacle for it on top of the glass will just touch the water. Set away in a cool, dark place until well rooted. A succession may be kept up in the manner recommended for pot culture. Change the water frequently, washing out the roots, if necessary, to cleanse them of any foreign substance. A piece of charcoal in the glass will serve to keep the water sweet, and also affords nourishment to the plants.

OUT-DOOR CULTURE—Plant in October or early in November, in soil deeply cultivated and rich. Set the bulbs about six inches apart and four inches deep, and when convenient place a handful of sand around each to prevent rot. Cover the surface of the bed with light, short manure, as a protection to the bulbs during the severe months of winter. Remove this covering as soon as the severe frost is gone in spring. After flowering, and when the foliage is well matured, the bulbs may be removed from the soil and kept dry until the following fall; or, if the bed is wanted for summer flowering plants before the foliage is ripened, the bulbs may be carefully removed and again covered with soil in any out-of-the-way corner of the garden until they have matured their foliage. Some cultivators allow their bulbs to remain in the beds several years undisturbed, and with excellent results.

Tulips.

The tulip is so perfectly hardy and so easily cultivated that it never fails to please. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring. It thrives well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November. Plant three inches deep in rows nine inches apart. Allow the ground to freeze before putting on their winter covering. They may remain in the beds two or three years, when they should be taken up and separated. If desired, bedding plants may be planted between the rows, as the plants will not have made much growth before the tulips have ripened up, when the tops may be raked off and the plants allowed to cover the whole bed. Tulips succeed admirably in pots or boxes for sitting room or parlor decorations during winter.

Lilies.

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. They thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

Auratum (Gold-Banded Japan Lily)—This superb lily has flowers ten to twelve inches in diameter, composed of six white petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal; exquisite vanilla-like perfume. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers obtain their maximum size and number. Upwards of twelve flowers have been produced on a single stem. It is perfectly hardy in dry soils; also admirably adapted for pot culture.

Batemanniae—A Japanese lily, growing three to four feet high, producing bright apricot-tinted flowers; blooms in July.

Harrisii (The Bermuda Easter Lily)—The flowers are large, trumpet shaped, pure waxy white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The ease with which it can be forced into flower in winter has made it wonderfully popular as a winter flower. Tens of thousands of it are grown every year for church decorations at Easter.

Pardalinum—Scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted with purple brown.

Speciosum Rubrum—White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful sections of the lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances.

Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; fine.

Umbellatum Grandiflorum—Orange, with brown spots; showy; free-flowering.

Wallacei—Beautiful clear buff color, spotted black.

Herbaceous Pæonies.

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivalling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, and the rhododendron in stately growth, should be so neglected. Amateurs seem to have lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years, and our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly deficient in specimens of the newer kinds. The first point in their favor is hardiness. It may be truly said of them that they are "hardy as an oak." In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects, are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Growers of roses know well that their flowers are obtained by great vigilance and care. Not so with the paeony, which, when once planted, all is done. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy and of a beautiful deep green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental, even when out of flower. No other flower is so well adapted for large, showy boquets. The paeony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. When the lawn is extensive, a large bed makes a grand show, surpassing a bed of rhodendrons. It is really a flower for the million.

Get in the Elevator....

And go up with the crowd. ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧

Plant ❧ ❧

An orchard of Winter Banana Apples and New Prolific Peaches.

They grow and bear fruit while you sleep.

Narcissus.

Garden Varieties—Amirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant. Should be planted in the fall, same as tulips.

Jonquils.

A species of narcissus with fragrant bright yellow flowers suitable for house or garden culture; requires the same treatment as narcissus.

Yucca.

(Adam's Needle.)

A conspicuous tropical-looking evergreen plant with long, narrow leaves; the flower stalk rises from the center about three feet and is covered with creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy; similar to cactus in growth; blooms every season.

Tuberoses.

One of the most beautiful summer flowering plants, producing spikes from two to three feet high, of double, pure waxy white flowers, delightfully fragrant. May be kept in bloom for a long time by planting from the first of April to the first of June. Very desirable for boquets or baskets.

Gladioli.

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two or more feet in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. As cut flowers they are the most lasting of anything we know. By cutting thespikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart and about four inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. It is a good way to plant at two or three different times, ten days or two weeks apart. This will give a succession of bloom from July to November. In the fall, before hard frost, take up the bulbs, remove the tops, leave to dry in the air for a few days, and store in some cool place, secure from the frost, until spring.

Azaleas.

Mollis—A beautiful species from Japan, perfectly hardy, with much larger flowers and more varied in color than Azalea Ponticum. The colors run through all the shades of orange, yellow and carmine.

Pontica—A native of Asia Minor, growing three to four feet high, with small, hairy leaves; flowers yellow.

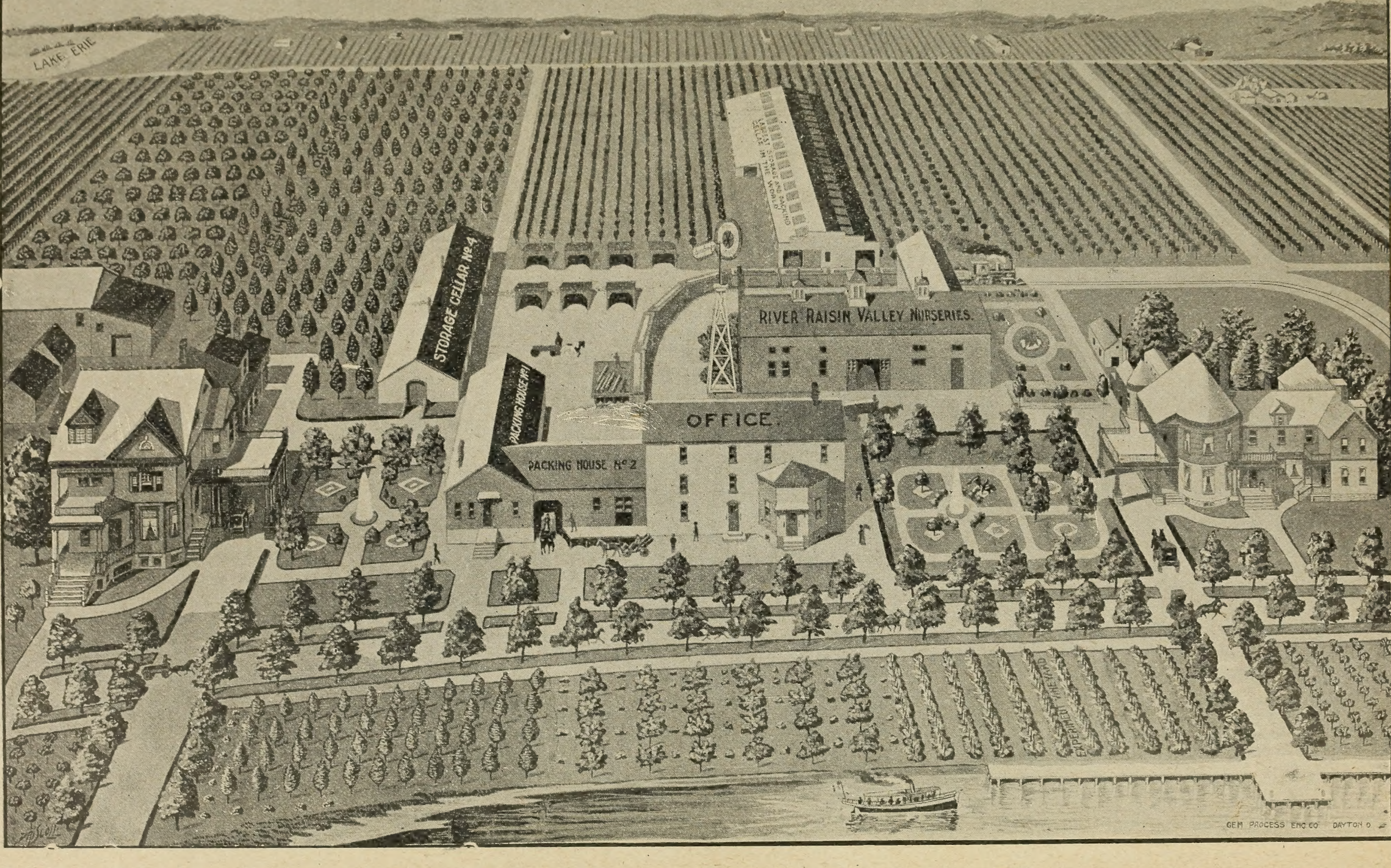
Ghent—The Ghent Hybrid varieties possess a delightful perfume and comprise a good assortment of colors. They rank among the very best of decorative plants for the lawn and pleasure grounds, blossoming during the months of May and June. In the north they are benefitted by slight protection.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF THE

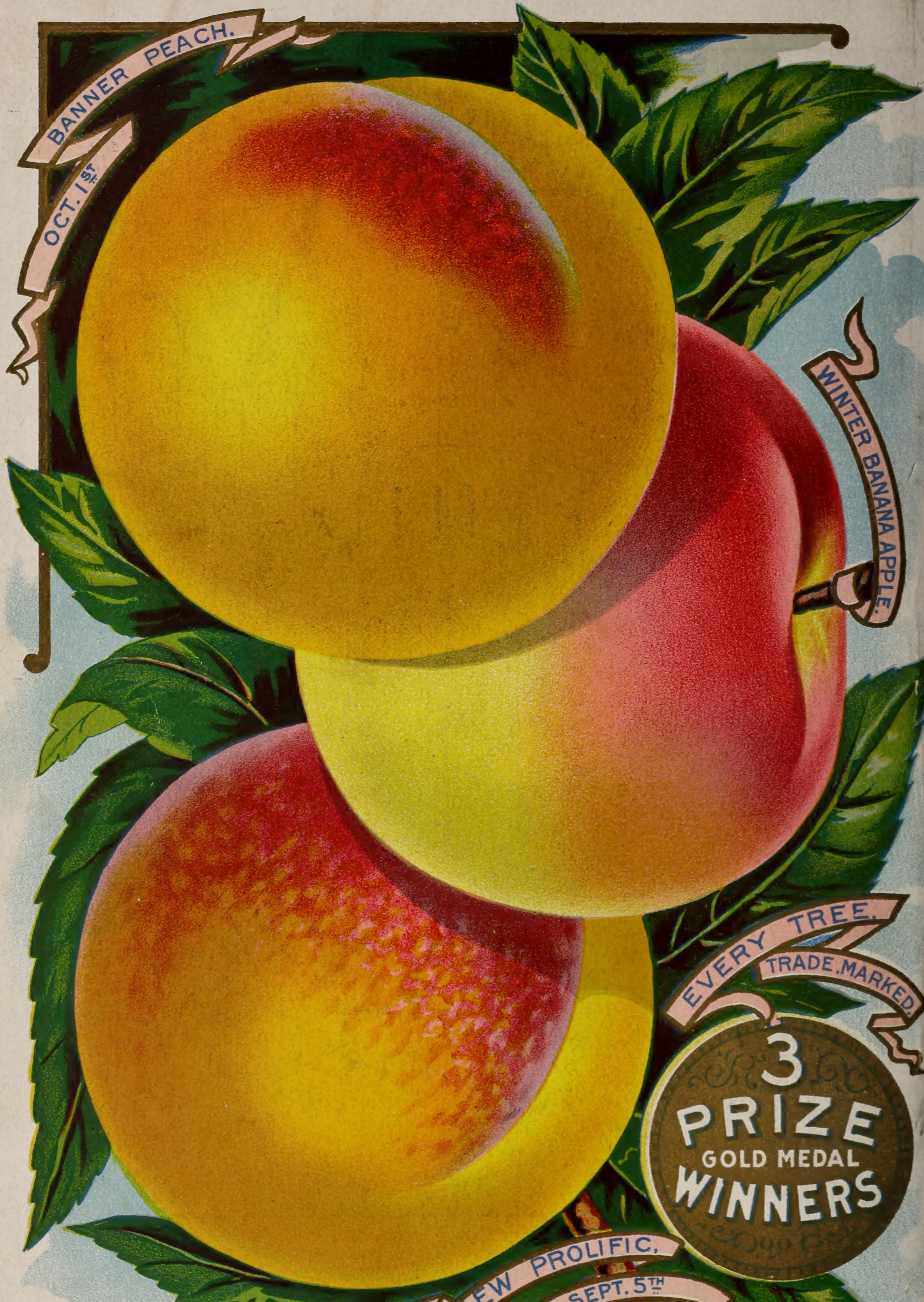
RIVER RAISIN VALLEY NURSERIES

LARGEST NURSERIES IN THE STATE.

MONROE, MICH.


LAKE ERIE
LARGEST STORAGE AND PACKING CELLAR IN THE WORLD
STORAGE CELLAR No. 4
PACKING HOUSE No. 1
RIVER RAISIN VALLEY NURSERIES.
OFFICE.
PACKING HOUSE No. 2
EXPERIMENT VINEYARD
GEM PROCESS ENG CO. DAYTON O.

THE HADLEY PRINTING CO., TOLEDO, O.


BANNER PEACH.
OCT. 1st
WINTER BANANA APPLE.
EVERY TREE.
TRADE.MARKED.
3
PRIZE
GOLD MEDAL
WINNERS
EW PROLIFIC.
SEPT. 5th